

BEETHOVEN SONATAS

VOLUME I





Henry Lissner

Schirmer's Library of Musical
Classics

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Vols. 1, 2

Ludwig van Beethoven

SONATAS

FOR

PIANOFORTE SOLO

REVISED AND FINGERED

BY

DR. HANS VON BÜLOW

AND

DR. SIGMUND LEBERT

Translations by DR. THEO. BAKER

With a Biographical Sketch of the Author by
DR. TH. BAKER

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LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN was born at Bonn-on-Rhine, December 16, 1770. His grandfather, Ludwig van Beethoven, a native of Maestricht, was bass singer, opera-composer, and conductor at Bonn to the Elector Clemens

August. Beethoven's father, Johann, was a tenor singer in the Electoral choir; he married Maria Magdalena Laym (née Keverich), the widow of the chief cook at Ehrenbreitstein; and Ludwig was the second child born to them.

His musical education was taken in hand in his fourth year by his father, a strict and stern master, who taught him till 1779. At eight he played the violin well; at eleven he could play Bach's "Wohltemperiertes Clavier" fluently and skilfully. His next instructors were Pfeiffer, a music-director and oboist; Van der Eeden, the court organist; and the latter's successor, Neefe. Already a notable improviser on the piano, his first published compositions, three piano-sonatas, appeared in 1781. In 1782, during Neefe's absence, Beethoven was formally installed as his deputy at the organ; in 1783, he was appointed cembalist for the rehearsals of the opera-orchestra. In 1784 the new Elector, Max Franz, made him assistant organist at a salary of 150 florins (about \$63); from 1788 he also played second viola in the orchestra of the theatre and church. On a visit of a few months to Vienna, in 1787, his extraordinary ability as an extempore pianist awakened great interest, eliciting from Mozart the exclamation: "He will give the world something worth listening to!" In July his mother died; his father gave way to intemperance, gradually losing his voice; and Beethoven's home life became wretched. He found consolation in the family of Frau von Breuning, to whose daughter and youngest son he gave music-lessons; in their refined society his taste for German and English literature was quickened. About this time he made the acquaintance of the young Count Waldstein, his lifelong friend, admirer, and benefactor.

Up to 1792 he had published something over a score of compositions; in that year, Haydn, passing through Bonn, warmly praised a cantata written by Beethoven, and the Elector thereupon made

up his mind to send Beethoven to Vienna, then the centre of musical Europe. Here, a member of the highest circle of artists and art-lovers, to which his native genius and letters from the Elector procured speedy admission, he found himself in a most congenial atmosphere. Besides his salary from the Elector (discontinued in 1794), and an annual stipend of 600 florins from Prince Lichnowsky, one of his truest friends and warmest admirers, his income was derived from the increasing sale of his works. He applied to Haydn for further instruction; but dissatisfied with his loose methods of teaching and angered at his lack of appreciation of compositions submitted to his criticism, Beethoven surreptitiously took lessons of Schenk, carrying his exercises, after correction by Schenk, to Haydn. This peculiar arrangement continued for a little over a year, terminating at Haydn's departure for England (January, 1794). During 1794, Beethoven had quite regular lessons in counterpoint with Albrechtsberger, whose verdict: "He has learned nothing, and will never be able to do anything properly," can hardly be called prophetic. Salieri gave him valuable hints on vocal style, and Aloys Förster contributed good counsel on the art of quartet-writing.

Welcome at all *soirées* and private *musicales* of the aristocracy, Beethoven did not play in public at Vienna until March 20, 1795, when he performed his C-major piano-concerto at a concert in the Burgtheater. In 1796 he visited Nuremberg, Prague and Berlin. Two public concerts at Prague, in 1798, made a profound impression. In the same year he met two famed piano-virtuosi: Steibelt, whose challenge to Beethoven as an extempore-rizer and composer resulted in his own overwhelming discomfiture, and Wölfl, a worthier opponent, with whom Beethoven associated and made music on a friendly footing. About 1800 a malady, which later resulted in total deafness, began to make alarming progress, and caused Beethoven acute mental suffering. From his entrance into Viennese society he was known as an "original"; even his genuine, sturdy independence and self-sufficiency, due at bottom to a native love of freedom and honesty, a detestation of shams, and just self-appreciation, appeared highly eccentric when contrasted with the courtier-like subservience of great musicians like Haydn and Mozart; and

there is no doubt that he purposely exaggerated this eccentricity (he himself remarked that "it is good to mingle with aristocrats, but one must know how to impress them"). His genius and geniality as an artist, and his noble generosity, won the hearts of music-lovers, and caused them to condone his freaks. With increasing deafness, however, his character altered; he gradually grew taciturn, morose, and suspicious. From 1822 deafness was total, or nearly so. Besides this, when his brother Karl died in 1815, leaving a son to Beethoven's guardianship, the latter undertook the boy's bringing-up as a sacred trust: the ingratitude of this graceless nephew forms one of the saddest chapters in the great man's life.

Up to 1815, Beethoven's material welfare increased, though hardly in proportion to his social and artistic triumphs. An honored and frequent guest in the houses of art-lovers like the Princes Lichnowsky, Lohkowitz and Kinsky, the Counts Moritz Lichnowsky, Rasumovsky and Franz von Brunswick, and Baron von Gleichenstein, his bearing toward his hosts was that of an equal to equals: at the time of the Vienna Congress, as the guest of Archduke Rudolf, he met the various reigning monarchs as their peer and even (as he said himself) let them pay court to him. In 1809 Archduke Rudolf, and Princes Lohkowitz and Kinsky, settled on Beethoven an annuity of 4000 florins. Yet his growing deafness, and the sore trials incidental to the care of his nephew, caused him so much mental distress that he often thought himself on the verge of ruin, though he never really suffered want. In December, 1826, he caught a violent cold, which resulted in an attack of pneumonia; dropsy supervened, and after several unsuccessful operations he succumbed to the disease on March 26, 1827. His funeral was attended by 20,000 persons, and titled personages vied with each other in the expression of homage and regret.

While Beethoven, in choosing a conventional form—the sonata-form—as a vehicle for the expression of his thought, still belongs to the school

called "classic," his methods of moulding this form were eminently unconventional; so much so, indeed, that even at the beginning of his second period (1800) the progressive "Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung" of Leipzig, though not belittling his importance, reprehends his "daring harmonies and venturesome rhythms." As for his last period (from 1815), no general appreciation of the latest string-quartets and piano-sonatas was found, even among musicians, until half a century after his death. His innovations on the formal key-scheme of his predecessors; his original elaboration of connecting links, both in thematic development and between separate movements; his fertility in incidental modulation, and the inexhaustible freshness of his rhythms, render the structure of his compositions thoroughly characteristic—typical. But his loftiest originality, whence the differences in formal construction naturally flowed, is the intensity and fervor of subjective emotion which pervades his works. It is this mood of profound subjectivity, of individual, powerful soul-expression, which most of all differentiates Beethoven's music from that of Bach, or Haydn, or Mozart, and which ushers in the era of "romantic" composition. Technically, his art of orchestration reaches a perfection in detail and a grandeur of effect before unknown; and his diversified development of the motive (melodic, harmonic, rhythmic) surpasses anything in music previous to Wagner. As specimens of what can be done in thematic treatment, his piano variations on given themes are a *ne plus ultra* of musical ingenuity. His free improvisations at the piano, which held the auditors spellbound, were developments of a kindred nature; not mere rhapsodies, but the spontaneous elaborations of a teeming imagination. He is still revered as the greatest instrumental composer of all times; and even in vocal music, his opera *Fidelio*, and the *Missa solennis*, are creations of unique power. His works comprise 138 opus-numbers, and about seventy unnumbered compositions.

TH. BAKER.

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23
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189
v.1

PREFACE

[The present edition includes all the Sonatas published by Beethoven during his master-period (i. e., all provided with opus-numbers). Of these, the following have been revised and edited by Dr. Hans von Bülow :—Op. 13, 26, 27, 31 (No. 3), and from Op. 53 to the end; the remainder by Dr. Sigmund Lebert, with the coöperation of Dr. Immanuel Faissl.

The remarks which follow are from the Preface by Dr. Lebert, and are offered for the purpose of promoting a correct understanding and interpretation, on the player's part, of the musical text and of the signs employed by the editors.]

It cannot escape the attentive observer—first of all with regard to the Phrasing, the slurring or detaching of consecutive tones and groups of tones—that even in Beethoven's case much is not so exhaustively and accurately indicated as even a player who is fully master of the situation could desire. Above all, the position and length of the slurs are, in very numerous cases, by no means correct and reliable. Very often—whether it be the fault of the engraver and proof-reader, or that of the manuscript serving them as copy, and certainly not seldom, too, in consequence of the composer's hasty style of writing, as he probably did not trouble himself much about such things, that were more or less self-evident to him—the slurs are so written, that beginning and end of the note-group inclosed by them are doubtfully, or even incorrectly, indicated; frequently several measures or several similar figures, standing in immediate succession, are marked by different slurs, although the Master had no intention of making them different; or such a slur extends only over a certain group of notes, which are at the same time bound together, let us say, by the single or double crossbars for eighth-notes, or sixteenth-notes, although it cannot have been intended (viewed from the standpoint of strict construction) to exclude from the *legato* the note or figure following or preceding the slur; not to mention other similar cases. The inexactness or incorrectness of such former markings of the phrasing is not infrequently plainly exhibited in their deviation from the markings employed for repetitions of the same or similar passages, these latter markings being evidently correct in some cases, and in others only partly correct, the proper readings being then ascertainable only by comparing the two. In general, however, the player has to depend wholly on his own judgment to find an interpretation conformable to the composer's intentions. This applies still more forcibly to the innumerable passages, tone-groups, and single tones for which, from the

very first, no hint whatever was given whether they were to be played *legato*, *staccato*, or *mezzo staccato*, and for which, none the less, the choice of either of these modes of execution is of course anything but indifferent, and by no means self-evident to every player. We have regarded it as our office to specify, in all such and similar points, the mode of execution with all possible precision, thereby preparing the way for an appropriate interpretation characteristically contrasting the several divisions of the composition. It hardly calls for justification that, in so doing, we have now and then employed the so-called *legalissimo*, and indicated it by notes or dashes of longer duration, where it was desired to make a melodic part more prominent than the accompanying figuration, or to render an accompanying figure more sonorous, and the like; for such readings have long been recognized as recommendable under certain conditions. It might rather appear that we have overstepped our privilege of interpretation in some other cases, and, by altering a  or  to , inserted markings decidedly at variance with the composer's explicit commands. But this procedure can hardly fail to appear justifiable in view of the fact, that the difference between our modern instruments and those of Beethoven's time, both in touch and tone, renders it impossible in certain cases to produce the prescribed perfect *legato*, or makes an actual *staccato* too sharp and short. Moreover, in Beethoven's works we also consider it advisable, in the case of holds written over notes, to indicate whether the passage to the following strain ought to be immediate, or interrupted by a rest of more or less duration; and likewise to mark those cases in which the transition from the close of one movement to the beginning of the next should be effected without interrupting the rhythm.

Furthermore, with reference to our markings of the *forte-piano*, the very first question to be settled is that concerning the correct and unequivocal placing of the signs written by the composer himself; and the material point to be kept in sight, aside from a most careful regard for faithfulness to the original, was, as before, their conformity to the sense of the movement under consideration. Everyone who carefully notices such matters knows how easily such a sign, especially a *sf*, a  or , can be shifted, either in manuscript or on the engraved plate, to the right or left of its proper position—either in respect to its beginning or end, or in its entire length;—and just such displacements may sensibly embarrass even well-trained pianists in finding out the true reading. It is also unquestionable, that a dynamic

sign—and this same *sf* in particular—often applies to only one hand, or even to only one part on either of the staves, whereas it has been inserted by the composer, copyist, or engraver, in such a fashion between the staves, as if it were equally applicable to all the tones to be struck simultaneously. In all such places we have studiously and conscientiously weighed the composer's intentions, and insisted on having the results at which we arrived exactly reproduced by the engraver. And we were guided by the rule, that all dynamic signs intended to apply to only one hand or to a single tone, should be sent either *above* the upper staff or *below* the lower staff, or should exhibit in some other unequivocal manner (by means of an explanatory note in case of need) their appurtenance to particular notes; whereas such signs as are set between the two staves, apply equally to both.

Closely allied to the above rule is our method of marking the different degrees of tone-power in different parts progressing simultaneously. It is by no means always an easy matter for pupils, or even for finished players, and especially in Beethoven's works, to grasp the mutual relation of contrasted parts—e. g., those having the melody, or an *obbligato* counterpoint, or a single accompaniment (which latter, again, are partly of greater, partly of lesser mutual importance)—neither is it something to be quickly learned from a brief general introductory chapter, but presupposes intimate comprehension and delicate susceptibility;—and yet it is of the highest importance for a significant, pointed, or even a merely intelligent interpretation. It follows, that where we have indicated the employment of such different degrees of tone-power in several parts progressing simultaneously, either by signs or by foot-notes, such a procedure can, in our opinion, only serve as the best practicable guide to an interpretation in conformity with the manifest intentions of the composer; thus not only saving time and trouble otherwise devoted by the teacher to all kinds of explanations, but also arousing and sharpening the player's attention and discernment for similar distinctions in compositions less carefully provided with such specific directions.

In addition, there are delicate shadings within a given degree of tone-power which are often requisite, especially in Beethoven's works, without an express indication on the Master's part; and one thing or another which he found superfluous to write down, or perhaps overlooked now and again, and which we had to supply wherever practicable, to promote to the best of our ability the attainment of correct expression in the interpretation. And on the other hand, it very seldom happened that we felt obliged to change dynamic signs, which were given by former editions as original, for intrinsic reasons. With regard to all dynamic marks supplied by us, we have of course also followed the rule spoken of above for their relative position to the notes.

It was further incumbent on us to indicate the nuances of tempo, which are undeniably required oftener in Beethoven's works than in those of Haydn or Mozart; first of

all the little *ritardandos* and *ritenuos*, and an occasional *accelerando*—at times the contrasting of entire divisions by the aid of a more rapid or more tranquil movement. These nuances are often indispensable for a characteristic interpretation of the Master's intentions, but the player must guard against giving them the exaggerated expression so much in vogue in modern playing, always bearing the condition in mind, that the clearness of the rhythmic relations must not suffer, and that the unity of tempo must not be materially affected.

Only a practical test of the matter can furnish material for judging as to whether we have done right to make concessions, too, to the increased modern demand for sonorous effects, and to insert directions for the use of the pedals (both the damper-pedal and the soft pedal);—in fact, this applies to our whole method of editorship. The modest and prudent limits within which we have kept these directions ought rather, we should say, to counteract the abuse of the pedals so common of late, especially that of the damper-pedal, than to be in any way prejudicial to the Master's compositions.

Finally, we must mention a measure sometimes adopted in our edition with reference to alterations in the musical text itself. These are, in part, modifications added by us, to be used at discretion, in passages where Beethoven was evidently constrained only by the smaller compass of the contemporary instruments to forego the employment of a higher or lower range, without thereby involving any consequences for the further development of the piece. But there are alterations of a more radical kind, which we have taken the liberty of noting or adding (but leaving, as in the former case, the original unimpaired), in order to render such compositions, as are chiefly adapted for pupils during the first years of study, playable for hands unable to stretch an octave, and to present them in the most advantageous form both from a technical and pedagogical standpoint. We hope thus to supply many pupils with a material for study which they could otherwise, at the age most suitable for its apprehension, either acquire only in a most unsatisfactory manner and with injury to their technique, or have to dispense with altogether; although, by virtue of its intrinsic value, it must be far more promotive of their development than much else taken up for want of something better.

In order to further recognition of the original version on which our edition is founded, the expression-marks added by us appear in smaller or lighter type. This procedure has been adhered to, not only with reference to the expression-marks in a narrow sense, but likewise as regards all alterations and additions which we have made. With the exception of our arrangement for small hands, given separately from the original version and designated as such, together with our notes on the form of the pieces, everything which is printed in or next to the music itself (i. e., everything except the foot-notes below the music) in ordinary (comparatively large and heavy) type—whether notes and their belongings, or slurs, *staccato*-marks, words, letters, and other marks and signs of all descriptions—be

longs to the original; while all alterations and additions peculiar to our edition (wherever they are not explicitly designated as such, in isolated cases, by a special note accompanied by a transcript of the original reading) are distinguished from the original by smaller, lighter type. In the few instances in which we thought it necessary to designate as incorrect certain markings appearing in former editions as the original readings, or where single notes are to be omitted by smaller hands, we have inclosed them in [] or (). For the slurs, such an express statement of their invalidity was neither necessary nor practicable; consequently, where two *legato*-marks occur one above the other, the lighter and finer one is to be followed (providing that our version be accepted at all); but where several slurs coincide over or under a note at the end of a measure, the *original* has divided slurs, while we desire an uninterrupted and continuous *legato*. However, it was of course not practicable in every case to show each and every minute prolongation of an original slur in this way. Similarly, it was not invariably possible to indicate expressly our editorial participation in slight expansions, contractions, shiftings backward or forward of the original *crescendos*, *diminuendos*, and other marks of that kind, or changes in the position of *sf.* etc., from between the staves to one staff. Neither can we guarantee that the various *staccato*-marks (., and !), all of which are printed large, conform throughout to the originals; although we know that Beethoven intentionally distinguished between these signs, yet these distinctions have been followed, in former editions, in such an unreliable manner. If not quite overlooked, that in settling the question as to where the sharp *staccato*-mark was to be set instead of the ordinary one, we were forced to rely almost wholly on our own judgment. Hence, while in our edition a *staccato*-mark in large print implies that there was a *staccato* in the original, it is not safe to infer from its size that the original *staccato*-mark was a sharp one. Further, groups of barred eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes etc., which we have sometimes arranged differently from the original, had nevertheless to be printed as original, and this not only where our alteration was merely external (for the sake of perspicuity), but also, for instance, in cadences, where it was our purpose to induce a clear comprehension and presentation of the rhythmic form by partially separating groups originally barred together. Several details, too, which we desired to have distinguished from the original—e. g., the quarter-note stems sometimes added by us to eighth-notes—could not well be distinguished on the plates as simple editorial additions. Moreover, the preparation of the plates by a large number of engravers was a further difficulty in the way of carrying out the plan, in all the numbers of our edition, of a uniform and precise regulation of size and style—on the one hand a large, heavy type, and on the

other a small, light type—in the matter of the smaller signs, more especially the *staccato*-signs. Still, anyone desirous of exactly tracing the distinctions between the original and editorial readings in our edition, will soon learn to recognize the notation of each. In this connection we also remark, that in any numbers which may not present an opportunity for comparing all the signs, the original —, and likewise the composer's directions for the lifting and releasing of the dampers (i. e., as we give it, for pressing and releasing the *pedal*), are always distinguishable by their comparatively large print; whereas the horizontal dashes which we employ as tenuto-marks (—) were all added by us. The *fingering* forms, to a certain extent, an exception to our rule respecting the employment of different sizes of print for the original and editorial versions; in view of the extreme rarity of specific directions by the composer on this head, and of the embarrassment which figures of too small size would cause in reading, we were obliged to choose figures of ordinary and easily legible size for the fingering we have given (which is the only one occurring in most of the works), while giving peculiar prominence to the few fingerings written by Beethoven himself by printing them in a size noticeably larger.

As these works are not arranged according to their successive difficulty, there are probably many who would welcome a suggestion concerning the approximate succession in which their study may be most profitably taken up. Our opinion on this point is embodied in the following list, which contains all Beethoven's works for pianoforte solo, ordered according to three principal grades of difficulty.

First (lowest) Grade: (1) Sonata, Op. 49 No. 2; (2) Sonata, Op. 49 No. 1; (3) Variations on "Nel cor più non mi sento"; (4) Variations on a Swiss song; (5) easy Variations in G-minor, $\frac{3}{4}$ time; (6) Rondo, Op. 51 No. 1; (7) Sonatina, Op. 79; (8) and (9) two Sonatas, Op. 14; (10) Sonata, Op. 2 No. 1; (11) Rondo, Op. 51 No. 2.

Second Grade: (1) Sonata, Op. 10 No. 1; (2) Sonata, Op. 13; (3) Sonata, Op. 10 No. 3; (4) Bagatelles, Op. 33; (5) Sonata, Op. 10 No. 2; (6) Sonata, Op. 28; (7) Sonata, Op. 2 No. 3; (8) Sonata, Op. 20; (9) Sonata, Op. 31 No. 3; (10) Variations, Op. 34; (11) Sonata, Op. 22; (12) Andante in F major; (13) Sonata, Op. 7.

Third Grade: (1) Sonata, Op. 27 No. 2; (2) Sonata, Op. 27 No. 1; (3) Sonata, Op. 31 No. 2; (4) Sonata, Op. 2 No. 2; (5) Sonata, Op. 54; (6) Sonata, Op. 78; (7) Sonata, Op. 90; (8) Sonata, Op. 81a; (9) Sonata, Op. 31 No. 1; (10) 32 Variations in C minor; (11) Variations, Op. 35; (12) Sonata, Op. 53; (13) Sonata, Op. 57; (14) Sonata, Op. 101; (15) Sonata, Op. 111; (16) Sonata, Op. 110; (17) Sonata, Op. 109; (18) Sonata, Op. 106.

SIGMUND LEBERT.

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3. *Allegro con brio.*
Op. 2, N°3. ~ 40
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Op. 7. ~ 66
5. *Allegro molto e con brio.*
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Op. 10, N°3. ~ 118
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9. *Allegro.*
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Op. 110. ~ 687
32. *Maestoso.*
Op. 111. ~ 688

SONATA.

3

Op. 2, No 1.

To JOSEPH HAYDN.

Abbreviations: * M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro. (♩ = 112.)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

1.

Handwritten annotations in the score include: 'f marcato' above measure 4, 'poco rit.' above measure 6, 'a tempo.' above measure 8, 'poco marcato.' below measure 10, 'legato.' below measure 23, and various measure numbers (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45) written in the left margin.

* German equivalents: M. T. Hauptsatz, S. T. Seitensatz, Cl. T. Schlusssatz, D. G. Durchführungssatz, R. Rückgang, U. G. Übergang, Md. T. Mittelsatz, Ep. Zwischensatz, Coda. Anhang.

11604

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Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of music. The score includes various annotations, fingerings, and dynamics.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has fingerings 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. Dynamics: *f*.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has fingerings 35, 36, 37, 38, 39. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has annotation: *poco più tranquillo. (♩ = 104.)*. Bass staff has annotation: *con espressione.*. Fingerings: 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45. Dynamics: *p*.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has annotation: *Tempo primo. D.G.*. Bass staff has annotation: *poco rit.*. Fingerings: 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. Dynamics: *ff*, *p*, *p*.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has annotation: *legato.*. Fingerings: 52, 53, 54, 55, 56. Dynamics: *sp*.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Bass staff has annotation: *legato.*. Fingerings: 57, 58, 59, 60. Dynamics: *f*.

Handwritten musical score, first system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *chère.* and *58*.

Handwritten musical score, second system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *M. T.*, *101*, *102*, and *103*.

Handwritten musical score, third system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *104*, *105*, *106*, *107*, *poco rit.*, *p*, and *a tempo*.

Handwritten musical score, fourth system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *107*, *110*, *111*, *112*, and *113*.

Handwritten musical score, fifth system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *un poco cresc.*, *114*, *115*, and *116*.

Handwritten musical score, sixth system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*. Markings include *S. T.*, *117*, *120*, *121*, and *122*.





M.T.
cantabile.

dolce. *p*

cresc.

a) *b*

c) *d*

pp *p*

15 *15*

ST 4 *16*

m.d. *ten.*

6 *13* *20*

ten. *ten.*

a) b) The left-hand part kept subordinate, though the sustained bass notes, in contrast to the 16ths, should be somewhat emphasized.

c) d) e) f) g)

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also some handwritten annotations and a small '9' in the top right corner.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for piano and cello. The piano part is marked *p* and *resc.* (rescued). The cello part is marked *sf* (sforzando). The score includes a piano introduction, the main melody for the piano, and a cello part. The piano part is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The cello part is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is handwritten and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sfp* and *pp*. There are also handwritten annotations in the margins, including 'The Rose Tree' and 'Allegretto'.

1104

a) 

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a style that suggests it is a personal or working manuscript.

Key markings and annotations include:

- Dynamic markings:** *pp* (pianissimo), *legato*, *dim.* (diminuendo), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Tempo/Character markings:** *legato*.
- Handwritten numbers:** 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
- Handwritten letters:** *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*.
- Handwritten symbols:** $\sim$, $\wedge$, $\vee$, ∇ , $\square$, $\triangle$, $\circ$, $\bullet$, $\dagger$, $\ddagger$, $\S$, $\P$, $\R$, $\T$, $\U$, $\V$, $\W$, $\X$, $\Y$, $\Z$.

11

Coda.

cresc.

47

sf

p

cresc.

50

sf

51

pp

53

54

p

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49

Mennetto.
Allegretto. (♩ = 68.)

Handwritten musical score for Mennetto, Allegretto. The score is written on grand staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten numbers 1 through 40 are written below the staves, likely indicating measures. The score is divided into systems, with some measures marked with 'a)' and 'b)' for alternative fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

11604

a) b) c) or easier

Trio.

a tempo.

Handwritten musical score for the first system of the Trio section. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The dynamic marking *p* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has slurs and fingerings. The dynamic marking *crec.* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has slurs and fingerings. The dynamic marking *p* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has slurs and fingerings. The dynamic marking *ff* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

Handwritten musical score for the fifth system. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has slurs and fingerings. The dynamic marking *p* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

Handwritten musical score for the sixth system. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has slurs and fingerings. The dynamic marking *dim.* is present. A checkmark is visible on the right margin.

M.T.

11604

a) In this theme *Piano* and *Forte* are to be sharply contradistinguished, without gradual transition from one to the other.

b) c)

sempre p e dolce.
M.A.T.

a) In this accompaniment the left hand must be subordinated to the melody.



This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece features a variety of dynamics and articulations, including *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *sfz* (sforzando), *sfz cresc.* (sforzando crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *decrease.* (decrease). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The first system begins with a *p* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The second system includes a *pp* dynamic and a *sfz* dynamic. The third system includes a *sfz* dynamic and a *pp* dynamic. The fourth system includes a *sfz* dynamic and a *ff* dynamic. The fifth system includes a *sfz* dynamic and a *sfz cresc.* dynamic. The sixth system includes a *sfz* dynamic and a *sfz* dynamic. The seventh system includes a *decrease.* dynamic.

11604

a)

18 M.T.

f *p* *tr* *fp* *p* *ff* *f* *S.T.* *f*

a) The left hand, having the melody, must play somewhat louder than the right, both here and on the repetition.
11604



Cl. T. I.



Cl. T. II.



SONATA.

To JOSEPH HAYDN.

Op. 2, No. 2.

Abbreviations: M.T. signifies Main Theme; S.T., Sub-Theme; Cl.T., Closing Theme; D.G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md.T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 128.)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

2.

M.T.

poco marcato

pp *ritenuto, ma pochissimo.* *a tempo.*

sf

sf *Ep.*

f *cresc.*

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes a piano introduction with a tempo change to *poro. dim.* and a dynamic of *p*. The second system features a *rallent.* section followed by a return to *a tempo.* with a dynamic of *p*. The third system includes a section marked *S.T.* (Sotto Voce) with a dynamic of *espress.* and a crescendo marking *cresc.*. The fourth system continues the *cresc.* section with a dynamic of *p* and a tempo change to *a poco e con passione.*. The fifth system includes a section marked *d)* with a dynamic of *ff* and a tempo change to *dim.*.

a) This *rallentando* requires a very gradual retardation, and even at the end, must not deviate very much from the original tempo.

b) Take special care not to hold down this B like the other notes!

c) By means of a comma, we mark the end of a rhythmic group (or division) in places where the player is required to make it perceptible, although the composer did not indicate it by a rest.

d) 

11608

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line with lyrics "m. f." and a piano accompaniment. The second system features a vocal line with lyrics "Cl. T." and a piano accompaniment. The third system includes a vocal line with lyrics "cresc. al" and a piano accompaniment. The fourth system includes a vocal line with lyrics "poco dim." and a piano accompaniment. The fifth system includes a vocal line with lyrics "poco rit." and a piano accompaniment. The sixth system includes a vocal line with lyrics "D. G." and a piano accompaniment.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo is marked *al tempo*. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten numbers 134, 127, and 135. Bass staff has handwritten number 134. Dynamic marking: *ff marcato*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten number 137. Bass staff has handwritten number 137. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten number 144. Bass staff has handwritten number 144. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten number 149. Bass staff has handwritten number 149. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking.

System 5: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten number 151. Bass staff has handwritten number 151. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking.

System 6: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has handwritten number 166. Bass staff has handwritten number 166. Dynamic marking: *ff*. Above the first measure, there is a handwritten *m. sf* and a circled *sf* marking. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo* marking.

Handwritten numbers 134, 137, 144, 149, 151, and 166 are present in the bass staff of each system, likely indicating measure numbers.

Handwritten numbers and markings in the score include: 169, 170, 172, 174, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 209. Dynamic markings include *p*, *fp*, *sf*, *P*, and *ffp*. Performance instructions include *ten.* and *sf*.

11508

a) These appoggiaturas must be played as nearly as possible together with, and as forcibly as, their respective principal notes, in order to appear to be that for which they are meant; namely, a continuation of the motive imitated by the left hand, and beginning with the triplet of 16th-notes.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics (sf, p, ff, pp, f, p, sf, pp, p, sf, ff, f, sf), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (M.T. a tempo, calando, ritenuto, ma pochissimo, a tempo). Fingering numbers are present throughout the score.

11605

a) The motive entering here, and alternating with the highest part in the right hand, must be somewhat emphasized in contrast with the accompaniment consisting of the eighth-notes D and E.

b) Notes thus separated by rests, but connected by a slur, must be sustained for their full time-value, or even a trifle beyond, and should also be struck and lifted very gently.

c) *Calando* here signifies, more especially, a retardation of the tempo.

Handwritten annotations: 258, 259, *cresc. sf*, 260.

Handwritten annotations: 262 *ff*, 263, *poco dim.*, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270.

Handwritten annotations: *ritard.*, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, *a tempo.*, *p*, 277, 278, 279.

Handwritten annotations: *S.T.*, 280, *p*, *espress.*, 282, 283, 284, 285.

Handwritten annotations: *cresc.*, 286, 287, 288, *p*, 289, *cresc. poco a poco*.

Handwritten annotations: 291, 292, 293, 294, 295.

276 con *sf* *sf* 308 309 *sf*

302 *pp* 303 304 305 306 *sf* 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

11608

a) To be executed as in the first division.

M.T. tenuto sempre.



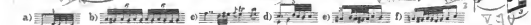
staccato sempre



staccato



cantabile.



g) Beginning here, bring out the higher left-hand part as the melody for three measures, then the higher right-hand part for five measures, playing both very *legato*.



tenuto sempre.

32 33 34 36

p

[illegible][illegible]

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'mod.' (moderato). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'stacc.', 'p', and 'ff'. There are also handwritten annotations in red ink, including 'ff' and 'p', and some numbers in red ink (e.g., 34, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The score is written on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. There are also handwritten annotations in the right margin, including "C" and "m". The score is written in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 4/4 time. The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piece begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). There are also handwritten annotations in the left margin, including "11608" and "11609". The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

M.T. tenuto sempre.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations, dynamics, and performance instructions. Key markings include:

- ten.* (tenuto)
- p* (piano)
- sf* (sforzando)
- staccato sempre*
- tr* (trill)
- tenuto.*
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- ad lib.* (ad libitum)
- staccato.*
- ff* (fortissimo)
- p* (piano)
- cantabile*
- rit. un pochettino.* (ritardando a little)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- pp* (pianissimo)

Handwritten annotations in pencil and ink are present throughout the score, including fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Below the main score, there are six numbered musical examples (a) through (f) illustrating specific techniques:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)

g) Beginning here, bring out the higher left-hand part as the melody for three measures, then the higher right-hand part for five measures, playing both very *legato*.



M.T. ✓
a tempo.
tenuto sempre.

29

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. Handwritten numbers 32, 33, 34, and 36 are visible below the staff.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The tempo marking changes to *staccato sempre.*. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Handwritten numbers 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 are present.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Handwritten numbers 43, 44, 45, and 46 are visible.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand's accompaniment remains consistent. Handwritten numbers 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 are visible.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Handwritten numbers 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 are visible.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Handwritten numbers 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200 are visible.

30

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 30-34. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include '65', '68', 'pp', 'tenuto', 'staccato', and 'Recapitulation'.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'dim.' (diminuendo). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections, including '70', '75', 'f. forte?', and 'dim.'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Handwritten musical score for "Scherzo" by Schubert, Op. 9, No. 3. The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" and "pp". There are also handwritten annotations in red ink, including "F. 1-3" and "7.8", and a circled "3" at the end of the piece.

Scherzo.

Allegretto. ($\text{♩}_2 = 68$)

Handwritten musical score for "L'Allegretto" by Franz Schubert, measures 1-6. The score is in 3/4 time, G major, and features a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The score includes fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also handwritten annotations in red ink, including 'Domine' and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes. The overall style is that of a handwritten manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is in the Treble clef, and the bass line is in the Bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piece is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes. The score is handwritten and appears to be a personal or working draft.

31
rall.

Handwritten musical score for measures 1-29. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked *tr* 1223. The dynamics range from *pp* to *f*. The tempo changes to *tempo* at measure 3. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 30-37. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 38-45. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 46-53. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 54-61. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 62-69. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 70-77. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score for measures 78-85. The score is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The tempo is marked *tempo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

11805

Scherzo D. C.

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Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, notes, and rests. Key annotations include:

- System 1:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Dynamic markings *dim.* and *mf*. Handwritten notes "2 3 Don! Don" and "ritardando".
- System 2:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Dynamic marking *mp*. Handwritten notes "S.T.I." and "ritardando".
- System 3:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Handwritten notes "2 3" and "ritardando".
- System 4:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Handwritten notes "2 3" and "ritardando".
- System 5:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Handwritten notes "2 3" and "ritardando".
- System 6:** Treble clef staff with notes and rests. Handwritten notes "2 3" and "ritardando".

a) Together with the actual melody-part (though not quite so prominently), the melody contained in the tones forming the true bass, a) b) c) d) e) must be expressively shaded.

f) The dots placed here by the composer, signify that the notes so marked are to be slightly accented.

M.T.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a style that suggests it is a personal or working manuscript.

Key markings and annotations include:

- Dynamic markings:** *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte).
- Articulation:** *staccato*, *staccato sempre*.
- Section markers:** *S.T. II.*
- Handwritten notes:** "M.T." at the top left, "S.T. II." above the fourth system, and "staccato" above the sixth system.
- Handwritten numbers:** "11608" at the bottom left, and Roman numerals *III*, *VII*, and *IV* at the bottom.
- Handwritten text:** "Save China" at the bottom center.
- Handwritten signature:** "Digitized by Google" at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 72-97. The score is written on grand staves with treble and bass clefs. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings such as *sf*, *f*, *pp*, and *piano*. Handwritten annotations in blue ink include measure numbers (72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97) and performance instructions like "legato" and "pp". The manuscript is on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

a) Sudden *pianissimo*, without a previous *diminuendo*.

b) Be careful here not to play the eighth-notes after the *sf*'s proportionately louder; this measure must remain *pianissimo* to the end, with the exception of the single notes marked *sf*, which for that very reason, however, must not be played with exaggerated force, but only about *mf*.



Handwritten musical score for piano, page 37. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a complex, fast-paced melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple beams and slurs. Handwritten annotations include measure numbers (119, 121, 124, 128, 130, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139), dynamics (cresc., dim., p, f, sf, sfz), and performance instructions (S.T.I., a), b)). The score ends with a Coda section.

Handwritten annotations include measure numbers (119, 121, 124, 128, 130, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139), dynamics (cresc., dim., p, f, sf, sfz), and performance instructions (S.T.I., a), b)). The score ends with a Coda section.

a) As on Page 33 136

b)  136

11605

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 142 through 165. The score is written in treble and bass staves with various annotations and fingerings.

Measures 142-143: Handwritten "142" and "143" above the staff.

Measures 144-145: Handwritten "144" and "145" above the staff.

Measures 146-147: Handwritten "146" and "147" above the staff.

Measures 148-149: Handwritten "148" and "149" above the staff.

Measures 150-151: Handwritten "150" and "151" above the staff.

Measures 152-153: Handwritten "152" and "153" above the staff.

Measures 154-155: Handwritten "154" and "155" above the staff.

Measures 156-157: Handwritten "156" and "157" above the staff.

Measures 158-159: Handwritten "158" and "159" above the staff.

Measures 160-161: Handwritten "160" and "161" above the staff.

Measures 162-163: Handwritten "162" and "163" above the staff.

Measures 164-165: Handwritten "164" and "165" above the staff.

Other annotations include "pp", "p", "f", "sf", "pizzicato", "Rit.", "57-66 Repeat Bb", and "H605".

H605

a) Accent this G, which is not marked *sf* by the composer, *more gently* than the preceding ones.b) 

11605

SONATA.

Op. 2, No. 3.

Abbreviations: M.T. signifies Main Theme; S.T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D.G., Development group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Allegro con brio. (♩ = 144)

3. *p*

M.T.

Ep. I.

a)

a)

11606

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2

Ep. II.

a) b)

p

34 35 36 37

39 40 41 42

43 44 45 46

a) b)

c) Taken literally, this passage would have to be played thus: a) But Beethoven

undoubtedly understood it thus: b) , writing out one tone of each embellishment (F, E, G♯, and intending the sign then written for the complete embellishment to apply, as regards time-value, to the note over which it was set, but as regards the tones to be played, to the principal notes before and after it.

11006

a) During the execution of this motive, the *lower* part in the left hand must keep in the background throughout, even where a $\llcorner$ is placed under the lower staff, this mark applying solely to the *tenor*.

b) c)



The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a *calando* marking. The second system includes a *a tempo* marking. The third system includes a *pp* marking. The fourth system includes a *f* marking. The fifth system includes a *f* marking. The sixth system includes a *f* marking. The notation is in a key with one flat and a 2/4 time signature.

- a) *Calando*, properly merely equivalent to *diminuendo*, here indicates, as usual, a retarding of the movement at the same time, which must, however, be very gradual, and not be too strongly marked even at the end.
- b) A comma like this indicates that the player should mark the end of a rhythmic group or division; to be effected, in this case, by playing the note before the comma gently, and resuming the re-entering motive with a more forcible attack.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 130-160. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten numbers in the left margin indicate measure numbers: 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, and 160. The score includes several dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *cr.* (crescendo). There are also performance instructions like *M.T.* (Mezzo-Tenore) and *Ep. I.* (Epitaph). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Measures 130-134: *p* 130, 131, 132, 133, 134. *f* 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

Measures 140-144: *p* 140, 141, 142, 143, 144. *f* 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.

Measures 150-154: *f* 150, 151, 152, 153, 154. *sf* 155, 156, 157, 158, 159.

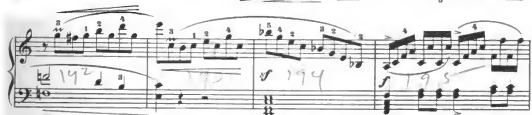
Measures 160-164: *f* 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.

Handwritten numbers above the staves: 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186.

Dynamic markings: *p*, *f*, *dolce*.

Other markings: *S.T.*, *a)*, *b)*.

a) As on p. 41, c) b) As on p. 42, a).



Handwritten musical score for Clarinet Treble, measures 216-221. The notation includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *sf*, and *tr* (trills). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Coda.

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet Treble, measures 222-225. The notation includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *sf*, and *tr* (trills). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet Treble, measures 226-229. The notation includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *sf*, and *tr* (trills). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet Treble, measures 230-233. The notation includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *sf*, and *tr* (trills). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Handwritten musical score for Clarinet Treble, measures 234-237. The notation includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *sf*, and *tr* (trills). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

a) Keep the fingers down here, as in the six preceding measures.

Adagio. (♩ = 64.)

M.T.

animato un pochetto. (♩ = 60.)

S.T.





Tempo I.
M.T.



Coda.
animato come sopra.

11606

a) In Breitkopf and Härtel's new edition F# and E are given as the first and second 32nd-notes falling on the last eighth of this measure; other editions have F# and D#. But there can hardly be a doubt that Beethoven desired E D#, as given above.

Tempo I.

p *cresc.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco rit.* *pp*

Scherzo.
Allegro. (No. 76.)

p *p* *pp*

a) b) The left hand must bring out this motive in slight relief.

c) d) easier:

Musical notation for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Performance instructions like "cresc." and "p" are present. Measure numbers 34 through 65 are written below the staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

a) Notice carefully, that all these >> added by us during this *piano* are to be played by no means so loud as the *sf* prescribed by Beethoven.

Musical score for Trio, Poco meno mosso. The score consists of seven systems of piano and bass staves. The music features complex fingerings, slurs, and various dynamics including piano (p), forte (f), and crescendo (cresc.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score concludes with the instruction "Scherzo D.C. e poi la Coda."

Allegro assai. (♩ = 112.)

a) The rhythmic structure of the eight-measure period beginning here (or rather 3 eighth-notes earlier), like that of the following period, is to be conceived thus: That this first measure is not the one most accented, but merely an introductory measure or *aufschlag* (up-beat), as it were, to the following accented measure; the accentuation being represented in $\frac{3}{4}$ time not so, (a)  etc., but so, (b)  which must be brought out in the execution, though, of course, without clumsy exaggeration.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation includes various dynamics such as *cr.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando). It also features articulation marks like accents and slurs, as well as fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The first system includes a tempo marking *And.te* and a dynamic marking *cr.*. The second system is marked *S.T.I.* and *p*. The third system includes *f* and *cr.*. The fourth system includes *p*. The fifth system includes *f* and *sf*. The sixth system includes *cr.*, *p*, *cr.*, and *sf*. The notation is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes dynamic markings *da*, *poco*, *a*, *poco*, *f*, and *dimin.*. The second system includes *p*, *f*, and *p*. The third system includes *f*, *pp*, and *p*. The fourth system includes *pp*, *p*, and *MT*. The fifth system includes *cresc.* and *f*. The sixth system includes *a) p*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings.

a) Abrupt piano.
11606

sempre

dim.

pp

S.T.H.

dolce.

pp

p

f

f

f

f

dolce.

pp²

11606

a) This *sf* refers only to the C in the bass, not to the higher parts in the left hand: and similarly in subsequent similar places.

Musical score for piano, page 61. The score consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *sf*, *pp*, and *f*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated with numbers and slurs. The piece concludes with a *calando.* marking.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, chords, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a series of chords and arpeggios. The left hand has a bass line with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. A *p* (piano) marking appears in the right hand. The system concludes with a *M.T.* (Mezza Tasto) marking.

System 2: The second system continues the musical piece. It features a *crec.* (crescendo) marking in the right hand, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic. The left hand maintains a steady bass line.

System 3: The third system shows a continuation of the musical themes. It includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the right hand. The notation is dense with chords and arpeggios.

System 4: The fourth system features a series of rapid arpeggios in the right hand, creating a sense of movement. The left hand provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.

System 5: The fifth system concludes the page. It features a series of rapid arpeggios in the right hand, similar to the fourth system. The left hand has a bass line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

The page number 11606 is visible in the bottom left corner.



ff ff ff f p a) b) b) b) p mf *calando* p *rallentando* pp

Tempo I.

con *fuoco* ff

11005

a) etc.

b) Begin with the auxiliary, and let it alternate in sixteenths with the principal note.

c) Close: etc.

d) This *calando* followed by a *rallentando* is evidently to be understood in its original sense—merely as denoting a decrease in the tone-power; with which, however, may be combined a trifling retardation from the third measure on. Conversely, a gradual *diminuendo* may be combined with the ensuing *rallentando*.

e) Indicates a certain acceleration of the original tempo.

SONATA.

Op. 7.

To Countess
BABETTE von KEGLERVICES.

Abbreviations: M. T., signifies Main Theme; S. T. Sub-theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro molto e con brio (♩ = 126)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

4. M. T.

Handwritten musical score for the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 7, No. 4. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of 33 measures. It features a main theme (M.T.) starting with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various dynamics such as p, mp, pp, and f, and includes performance markings like fingerings, slurs, and accents. There are handwritten annotations in the score, including "Some perhaps 1st Transition" and "22".

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include:

- S. T. I* (First System)
- S. T. II* (Second System)
- poco più tranquillo, (♩. = 116.)* (Third System)
- p reprisivo* (Fourth System)
- poco a poco stringendo* (Fifth System)
- al* (Sixth System)
- Tempo primo* (Sixth System)
- cresc.* (Sixth System)
- pp* (Sixth System)

Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above many notes. The bottom left corner has the number 11607.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 170-204. The score is written on six systems of grand staves. It includes various dynamics (pp, ff, p, mp, sf), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions like "M.T. a tempo" and "poco ritard". Measure numbers 170 through 204 are handwritten in the left margin of each system. The notation includes chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines with fingerings.

11607

a) See page 68, b).

dimin.

p

sf

sf

poco più tranquillo

S.T. II.

p espressivo

mp poco a poco stringendo

11607

- a) Small hands for which this fingering is impracticable must glide, in this and similar cases in this movement, from one pair of keys to the next with the same fingering $\frac{5}{4}$, and as *legato* as possible.
- b) Begin the inverted mordents on the beat, accenting the first and third notes sharply.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 166-204. The score is in G major, 4/4 time. It features a complex texture with many accidentals and dynamic markings. Measures 166-172 are marked *pp*. Measures 173-180 are marked *ff*. Measures 181-187 are marked *poco ritardando* and *pp*. Measures 188-190 are marked *ff*. Measures 191-197 are marked *ff*. Measures 198-204 are marked *p* and *mp*. The score includes a *M.T. a tempo.* marking at measure 188. The page number 11607 is at the bottom left.

a) See page 68, b).

dimin.

p

S.T.I.

sf

sf

poco più tranquillo

S.T. II.

p espressivo

sf

mp poco a poco stringendo

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a tempo marking of "Tempo 1." and a dynamic of "ff" (fortissimo). The first system includes a "cresc." (crescendo) marking. The second system features a "pp" (pianissimo) marking. The third system includes a "ff" marking. The fourth system includes a "p" (piano) marking. The fifth system includes a "ff" marking. The sixth system includes a "p" marking and a "cresc." marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

11607

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

ff *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Cl. S. II.

Coda.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*



poco più tranquillo.



poco a poco stringendo.



Tempo I.



11807

a) Pass the right hand under the left. b) Sustain the higher A $\flat$ as long as possible.

M.T.

11607

- a) Somewhat emphasize the A, and still more the Ab. b) This unaccented double appoggiatura is to be played within the time-value of the first eighth-note, so that the second, F, enters in strict time.
- d) Give their full value to these and similar ensuing rests.
- e) Hold down C, Ab, and Eb as long as possible, despite the change of finger.

Handwritten notes: *tenuto*, *pp*, *f*, *p*, *pp*. Measure numbers 31, 32, 33 are written below the staff.

Handwritten notes: *tenuto*, *pp*, *f*, *p*, *pp*. Measure numbers 34, 35, 36, 37 are written below the staff.

Handwritten notes: *stacc.*, *R.*, *pp*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *ten.*, *ten.*. Measure numbers 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 are written below the staff.

Handwritten notes: *f*, *p*, *pp*. Measure numbers 46, 47, 48, 49 are written below the staff.

Handwritten notes: *poco rit.*, *Tempo I.*, *M.T.*, *pp*, *f*. Measure numbers 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 are written below the staff.

Handwritten notes: *tenuto*, *ten.*, *f*, *p*. Measure numbers 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 are written below the staff.

a) The fingering placed above the notes of the lower staff, indicates how the lower notes on the upper staff can be played by the left hand.

11607

Handwritten annotations in red and blue ink are present throughout the score, including measure numbers (e.g., 64, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92) and performance instructions like *Coda*, *p marcato il canto*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *pp*, *f*, *p*, *ffp*, *ppp*, *un poco riten.*, and *Coda*.



b) From here through the next 5 measures the melody of the second subject, in the higher part for the left hand, must be rendered duly prominent, but without prejudice to the gradual dynamic intensification also required in the other parts.



Allegro. ($\text{♩} = 76$)

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) and *dolce* marking. The second system includes *pp*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *f* markings. The third system features a forte (*f*) marking and a section marked *a)*. The fourth system continues with a forte (*f*) marking. The fifth system includes markings for *ritard. un pochettino.*, *a tempo.*, *b) marcando.*, *pp*, and *p dolce*. The score is numbered 11607 in the bottom left corner.

a) The two parts participating in this canonic imitation must be shaded, during this *crescendo*, as directed at the first entrance of this motive, i. e., with a slight *diminuendo* when the melody descends, and a slight *crescendo* when it ascends.

b) *Marcando* is in itself merely equivalent to *diminuendo*, with which, however, as in frequent similar cases, a *ritardando* is to be combined.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking in the right hand.
- System 2:** Features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the right hand.
- System 3:** Features a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking in the right hand, followed by a *pp* marking, and then a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 4:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the right hand, followed by a *cresc.* marking, and then a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.
- System 5:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the right hand.
- System 6:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the right hand.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The page number 79 is located in the top right corner.

Minore. *Un pochetto più sostenuto. (d. 66.)*

pp sempre legato. *ffp*

p *decresc.*

pp *p*

ffp *ffp*



Rondo.

Poco Allegretto e grazioso. (♩ : 60.)

[illegible]

a) Begin the trill on the principal note. b)

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 28-50. The score is written on six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' at the beginning. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *sp* (sforzando), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). There are also markings for 'S.T. I' and 'M.T.' (Molto Tosto). The measures are numbered 28 through 50. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The score is a single system, likely for a solo piano.

a)  b) Like a. c) Each of these inverted mordents must begin with the note over which it is set, accenting the same and also its repetition.



85

ff

1. 2. R.

p a) decresc.

a) It is best to let this *p* enter like a *mezzo piano* only, in order to observe the *diminuendo* of the next three measures the more consistently.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes the instruction *ritardando.* and *pp a tempo.* with a marking *a) M.T.* above the right hand. The second system continues the piece. The third system features a *p* dynamic marking. The fourth system includes *f*, *p a tempo.*, and *cresc.* markings. The fifth system has *Tr.* (trills) and *m. s.* (measures) markings. The sixth system includes *mf* and *mp* markings. The page number 11807 is located at the bottom left of the sixth system.

a) Observe these and the subsequent shadings given here only in a very modest degree, in conformity with the *pianissimo*, which is to be observed, in general, as far as the next *p*.

Musical notation for a piano piece, page 87. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece features a variety of textures, from dense chordal passages to more melodic lines. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (f). The notation is in a standard musical font with a clear layout.

b) Let the tone die away for a long time, and then, after a very short pause, proceed.

Cl. S.

p *crescendo*

sf *dim.* *p* *crescendo*

sf *sf* *sf*

p

decrecendo.

pp

11607

SONATA.

Op. 10, N^o 1.

To Countess von BROWNE.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro molto e con brio. (d-es)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

5.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a piano introduction marked 'M.T.' and 'f'. The first system includes a piano section marked 'p' and a forte section marked 'f'. The second system continues with piano and forte passages, including a section marked 'rinfora'. The third system features a piano section marked 'p' and a forte section marked 'f'. The fourth system includes a piano section marked 'p' and a forte section marked 'f'. The fifth system concludes with a piano section marked 'p' and a forte section marked 'f'. Handwritten annotations include 'rinfora' and 'b)'.

a) The term *rinforzando* (reinforcing), though primarily referring, like *sforzando*, to a single note, may also have a more general scope; as in this case, where the dotted quarter-notes are to be struck *sforzando* (and with decidedly more force than in the parallel measures preceding); but the entire 4-measure passage, as well, is to be played in a moderate *forte*.

b) Take care to give these rests, and others that follow, their full value.

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Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 70-105. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a complex piano accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a vocal line with various ornaments and dynamics. The score includes markings for *p*, *mp*, *f*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *pochissimo riten.*, and *cl. s.*. Measure numbers 70 through 105 are written below the staves.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 128-153. The score is in 4/4 time and features complex chordal textures with many accidentals and fingerings. It includes performance markings such as *cantab.*, *poco accel.*, *cresc.*, and *p*. Measure numbers 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, and 153 are written below the staves.

Handwritten: 8 154 155 134

ff *f* *f* *p*

poco ritard. al. *decesc.* *Tempo I.* *M.T.* *f*

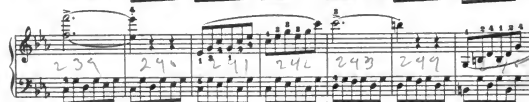
p *f* *p*

p *rinf.* *pp*

ff *fp* *Ep.* *Handwritten: 178 179*

fp *fp* *Handwritten: 178 179*

p *Handwritten: 210 211*



Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 260-275. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features complex arpeggiated patterns in both hands. Handwritten annotations include '260', '(ff)', '267', '269', 'ff', 'fp', '274', '275', '276', '277', 'p', '278', '279', '280', '281', '282', '283', '284', '285', '286', '287', '288', '289', '290', '291', '292', '293', '294', '295', '296', '297', '298', '299', '300', '301', '302', '303', '304', '305', '306', '307', '308', '309', '310', '311', '312', '313', '314', '315', '316', '317', '318', '319', '320', '321', '322', '323', '324', '325', '326', '327', '328', '329', '330', '331', '332', '333', '334', '335', '336', '337', '338', '339', '340', '341', '342', '343', '344', '345', '346', '347', '348', '349', '350', '351', '352', '353', '354', '355', '356', '357', '358', '359', '360', '361', '362', '363', '364', '365', '366', '367', '368', '369', '370', '371', '372', '373', '374', '375', '376', '377', '378', '379', '380', '381', '382', '383', '384', '385', '386', '387', '388', '389', '390', '391', '392', '393', '394', '395', '396', '397', '398', '399', '400'. The score includes dynamic markings like 'ff', 'fp', and 'p'. There are also tempo markings 'pochissimo riten.' and 'a tempo.'

Adagio molto. (♩ = 66.)

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 280-312. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features complex arpeggiated patterns in both hands. Handwritten annotations include '280', '281', '282', '283', '284', '285', '286', '287', '288', '289', '290', '291', '292', '293', '294', '295', '296', '297', '298', '299', '300', '301', '302', '303', '304', '305', '306', '307', '308', '309', '310', '311', '312'. The score includes dynamic markings like 'p', 'cresc.', and 'f'. There are also tempo markings 'Adagio molto.' and '♩ = 66.'



b) Bring out finely the part having the melody; in the third measure, in particular, the lower part in the right hand and the higher part in the left must be subordinated.

c) Execute this arpeggio by sounding the tones in rapid succession, from the lowest bass tone to the highest treble tone, and with a *crescendo*, so that the final tone is struck most forcibly.



d)

pp cresc.

36 37

rinf a) f f f f p rinf sf

38 40 41

f p rinf sf p

42 43 44 45 46

f cresc.

47 48 49 50

f p

51 52 53

f p

54 55

a) *Rinforzando* signifies here, and in what follows, simply a higher degree of power on the whole.

c) As on p. 95, c).

b)  or easier: 

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 58-84. The score is written on grand staves with treble and bass clefs. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include measure numbers (58-84), performance instructions (e.g., "creno.", "dim.", "poco string. ten.", "a tempo."), and fingering numbers (1-5). The score is divided into systems of two staves each.

Measures 58-60: *creno.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*. Fingering: 2 1 2, 58 1 4 1 3, 59 5, 60 6.

Measures 61-65: *p*, *ff*, *Ep.*, *p*, *ff*, *p*. Fingering: 61 6, 62 6, 63 6, 64 6, 65 6.

Measures 66-71: *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *pp*. Fingering: 66 6, 67 6, 68 6, 69 6, 70 6, 71 6. S.T. (Sustained Tremolo) marking at measure 71.

Measures 72-75: *ff*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. Fingering: 72 6, 73 6, 74 6, 75 6. *of: (3 2 1)* marking at measure 75.

Measures 76-79: *poco string. ten.*, *ten.*, *creno.*. Fingering: 76 6, 77 6, 78 6, 79 6.

Measures 80-84: *f*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *creno.*. Fingering: 80 6, 81 6, 82 6, 83 6, 84 6.

a) As on p. 96, a). 80
 b) As on p. 96, c). 81

11608

Handwritten annotations on the page include:

- a tempo.*
- Coda. cantabile.*
- cresc.*
- decreso.*
- poco ritard.*
- Dynamic markings: *rinf.*, *sf*, *f(p)*, *p*, *pp*, *p1*, *pp1*.
- Measure numbers: 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.
- Small number: 11808

a) Make the highest part most prominent, the bass less so, and the inner parts least of all.



- b) Here the higher part in the left hand must be brought out parallel with, yet subordinate to, the treble melody; the lower right-hand part should be most subdued, except in the passage in the next measure, which must be duly emphasized.
- d) The inner part in the right hand must sound as the principal melody in this measure.

Finale. Prestissimo. (♩ = 100.)

a) or easier: b) or easier:

c) The dots added by Beethoven to these soprano notes signify (as is sometimes also the case with the older composers) not so much *staccato* as *sforzando*.

d) The right hand must begin together with the left, and reach the highest tone simultaneously with the latter.

sin al. **Tempo I.**
Cl. T. I.

cresc. *marc.* *ff*

ff *Cl. T. II.* *f* *p* *ff*

f *ff* *p* *f*

D. G. *p* *p* *p* *cresc.*

dim. *cresc.* *ff*

M. T. *p* *cresc.*

a) Do not retard. b) To be held very long.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

Dynamics and performance instructions visible in the score:

- p* (piano)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- ritard.* (ritardando)
- a tempo, ma un poco sostenuto.* (a tempo, but a little sustained)
- S. T.* (Sostenuto Tenuto)
- stringendo.* (stringendo)
- sf* (sforzando)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- fp* (fortissimo piano)
- sfz* (sforzando)
- sf* (sforzando)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- Tempo I. Cl. T. I.* (Tempo I. Cl. T. I.)
- cresc.* (crescendo)

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical score for piano, measures 103-108. The score is in B-flat major, 3/4 time. It features complex piano textures with multiple voices. Dynamics include *ff*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.* Performance instructions include "Cl. T. II.", "Coda.", "cresc.", "fp poco rit.", "pp", "ritardando.", "calando.", "Adagio. Tempo I.", "tenuto.", "decreso.", and "Rit. poco rit."

b) Both the *calando* (here used in its proper sense as equivalent to *decrecendo*) and more especially the *ritardando* must be commenced here very cautiously, so that the intensification of both may be effected very gradually up to the measure marked *pp* and *Adagio*.

c) These *appoggiaturas* are to be played with moderate rapidity, without robbing the following dotted quarter-note of any of its time-value, which must be still longer than that of the preceding G^b.

d) These *appoggiaturas* are likewise unaccented (*suffakt*-notes), so that the eighth-note G retains its full value.

SONATA.

Op. 10, N° 2.

To Countess von BROWNE.

Abbreviations: M. T., Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro. ($\text{♩} = 108$.)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Allegro. (♩ = 108.)

M.T.

6.

p

f

ff

p

a) or easier: b)

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *sf* and *dim.*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked "S.T." (Sordano Trill) is present in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *sf*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *pp* and *cresc.*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *sf* and *p*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked "CLT" (Crescendo Lento) is present in the right hand.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *dim.* and *p*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked "a)" is present in the right hand.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *sf* and *dim.*. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked "cresc." is present in the right hand.

a) 11609

p *poco marcato il basso.*

p

p

cresc. *sp*

cresc.

p *sp*

cresc. - *p*
poco marcato.

cresc. -

f *p*
poco marcato il basso.

p *cresc. -*

f *ff*

decreso. - *p* *rit. un pochetto.* *pp*

108

a tempo.

M.T.
p

pp

rit., ma pochissimo.

a tempo.
p

Ep. 4

64 65

f

p



Cl. T.

f *f* *ff* *p*

dim. *p*

f *ff* *dim.* *p*

cresc. *ff*

Allegretto. (♩ = 66)

M.T.

p

cresc. *p*

a) Only a slight *crescendo*! b)  c) Begin the trill on the principal note.

11609

Handwritten measures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*. The system shows a piano introduction with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.

Handwritten measures 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*, *ff*. The system continues the piano introduction with more complex harmonic textures.

Handwritten measures 37, 38. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*. The system begins the Trio section, marked "Trio. legato." and "b)". The texture changes to a more homophonic setting.

Handwritten measures 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48. Dynamics: *p*. The system continues the Trio section with sustained chords and moving lines.

Handwritten measures 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58. Dynamics: *p*. The system continues the Trio section, featuring a "cresc." (crescendo) marking.

Handwritten measures 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *pp*. The system concludes the Trio section with a decrescendo and a final *pp* chord.

a) Begin the trill on the principal note. b) 

Musical score for piano, measures 112-116. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats. It features complex piano textures with arpeggiated figures and sustained chords. Dynamics range from fortissimo (*f*) to pianissimo (*pp*). Performance markings include *cresc.*, *M.T.*, and *pochissimo rit. a tempo.*

Measure 112: *f* (both hands), *f* (right hand), *f* (left hand).
 Measure 113: *cresc.* (left hand), *f* (right hand), *pp* (left hand).
 Measure 114: *pp* (both hands), *f* (right hand).
 Measure 115: *f* (both hands), *cresc.* (right hand).
 Measure 116: *pp* (both hands), *R.* (right hand), *1* (left hand), *pp* (right hand).

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *cresc.* marking. The second system includes *f*, *p*, and *sf* markings. The third system features *cresc.*, *f*, *pp*, *poco rit.*, and *a tempo* markings. The fourth system includes *f* and *p* markings. The fifth system includes *f* and *cresc.* markings. The sixth system includes *sf* and *cresc.* markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, with some notes marked with 'a' or 'b' above them.

a) Do not neglect to hold the B $\flat$ as long as possible, and to slur it over into the A $\flat$, without again striking it at the beginning of the measure.

Presto. (♩ = 84)

55809

a) Do not make this *sf* over-strong, and let a *piano* follow immediately.

b) In these eight measures the tenor, which has the motive, must be somewhat accented, though by no means roughly.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system features a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and various dynamic markings.

11609

a) As on page 114 b).

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Treble staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Both staves feature complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and fingerings.
- System 2:** Treble staff begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Bass staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music continues with intricate patterns and fingerings.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The patterns remain complex and rhythmic.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The notation includes many beamed notes and fingerings.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music transitions to a more melodic style with fewer beamed notes. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the bass staff.
- System 6:** Both staves continue with melodic lines, maintaining the piano (*p*) dynamic.

The musical score consists of six systems of grand staves. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The second system features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third system starts with a fortissimo piano (*fp*) dynamic and includes a first ending marked 'a)'. The fourth system contains a first ending marked 'b)'. The fifth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The sixth system concludes the piece with a fortissimo piano (*fp*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and articulation marks.

a) As before. b) To the end without retarding.
11609

SONATA.

Op. 10, No 3.

To Countess von BROWNE.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Presto. ($\text{♩} = 120$)

M. T.

7.

p

f

p

f

meno.

poco rit.

a tempo.

b) d. c) *poco spensato* ($\text{♩} = 120$)

S. T. *pp*

stris.

a) With the comma we mark places where the player should lift the hands and make a fresh attack, in cases where this has not been indicated by the composer.

b) These additional small notes would doubtless have been written by Beethoven himself, if he had had a pianoforte of modern compass at his command.

c) As the metronomic marks indicate, the prescribed *variances* of tempo must in no event be exaggerated, but rendered so as to be barely perceptible to the hearer.

1110

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First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with dynamics like "cresc." and "Tempo primo."

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with dynamics like "p" and "cresc."

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with dynamics like "f" and "cresc."

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves with dynamics like "f" and "p."

11810

a) b)

[illegible]

a) If Beethoven had had the modern pianoforte compass, he would unquestionably have written as follows

b) *Pianissimo*, yet not without accentuation!

R. (Tr.)

p *pp* *pp*

ritard. un pochettino. *pp* *stringendo - poco.* *p* *poco, Tempo primo.*

Cresc. *ff* *ff*

f *f* *f* *f*

f *f* *f* *f*

f *f* *f* *f*

a) As on the preceding page, b)

Musical score for piano, consisting of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics and tempo markings:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. A *ff* marking appears in the left hand, followed by *ten.* and *marc.*
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. A *f* marking is present in the left hand.
- System 3:** Similar melodic flow. A *ff* marking is in the left hand.
- System 4:** The right hand continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. A *f* marking is in the left hand.
- System 5:** A change in texture occurs. The right hand continues, while the left hand has rests. A *f* marking is in the left hand. The system concludes with a *poco rit.* marking and a *M.T.* (Modero Tempo) section starting with *a tempo.*
- System 6:** The *M.T.* section continues. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a bass line. A *crese.* (crescendo) marking is in the left hand.
- System 7:** The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. A *f* marking is in the left hand.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Performance instructions and dynamics include:

- poco sostenuto.* (first system, right hand)
- sf* (first system, left hand)
- ten.* (first system, left hand)
- p* (first system, right hand)
- poco stringendo.* (second system, left hand)
- f* (third system, left hand)
- p* (fourth system, left hand)
- cresc.* (fourth system, right hand)
- Tempo primo.* (fifth system, left hand)
- ff* (fifth system, left hand)
- p* (fifth system, right hand)
- cresc.* (fifth system, right hand)
- Cl. T. I.* (sixth system, right hand)
- poco sostenuto.* (sixth system, right hand)
- cresc.* (sixth system, right hand)
- p* (sixth system, left hand)
- cresc.* (sixth system, left hand)

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, primarily in G major and 3/4 time. The first system includes dynamics *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.*. The second system includes *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The third system is marked *stringendo* and *al Tempo primo.*, with dynamics *sf*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The fourth system is marked *CL. I. II.* and includes *sf* and *pp*. The fifth system includes *cresc.* and *ff*. The sixth system is marked *tranquillo. (♩ = 108.)* and includes *pp*, *stringendo.*, *Coda.*, *cresc.*, and *al*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A rehearsal mark 11610 is at the start of the sixth system.

a) As on page 118 b)

b) Be very careful not to hold the first lower note, in the left hand, as if it were a whole note like the higher one; E must distinctly pass over into A, D into G, etc.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a bass staff with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The second system has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The third system includes markings for *stringendo*, *f*, *sin*, *al*, and *cresc.*. The fourth system is marked *Tempo I.* and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The sixth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic, a *cresc.* marking, and a final section marked *a) ff* and *f*.

a) The two *ff*'s refer principally to the first note, whereas the rest is to be taken simply as *forte*; but the subsequent *f*'s do not mean that the closing chords are to be played less loud than the *ff*'s, but indicate each time a renewed strength of stroke, which, likewise, would have been expressed more exactly by *ff*.

M.T.

a) *p* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

b) *cresc.* *dim.* *f* *p* *pp* *ff* *ten.* *rit.*

c) *f* *p* *pp* *ff* *ten.* *rit.*

d) *cresc.* *dim.* *f* *p* *pp* *ff* *ten.* *rit.*

a) In every case where the melody has such a chordal basis, very special care must be taken not to overwhelm it by the latter, but to throw it into relief as the principal part.

b) The arpeggio must be executed as a successive, though fairly rapid, ascent from the lowest bass note to the highest treble note, on which latter particular stress should be laid.

Handwritten annotations in the score include:

- F Ingeg.* (left margin, measures 37-40)
- a tempo, ma animato un pochettino. (♩ = 60.)* (below measure 37)
- S.T.* (above measure 38)
- cresc.* (above measure 39)
- ff* (above measure 40)
- rit. un pochettino.* (above measure 41)
- smorzando.* (above measure 42)
- a tempo, decresc. e rit. al.* (above measure 43)

Measure numbers in the left margin: 37, 39, 41, 42, 43.

- a) Here the accompanying parts are to be kept throughout a degree less loud (*pp* instead of *p*, etc.) than the higher part and its doubling in the octave.
- b) The C₄ on the third and sixth eighths in this measure, like the corresponding D₄ in the next measure but one, are not given in Breitkopf and Härtel's new edition, though indubitably written by Beethoven himself.
- c) The appoggiatura begins on the beat, and is to be executed as swiftly, but distinctly, as possible.
- d) These two notes must be held as 32ds only.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a decrescendo (decresc.) and piano-piano (pp) section. The second system features a crescendo (cresc.) and piano (p) section. The third system includes a fortissimo (ff) section and a piano (p) section. The fourth system features a fortissimo (ff) section and a piano (p) section. The fifth system includes a fortissimo (ff) section and a piano (p) section. The sixth system is the Coda, marked 'Coda 6' and 'pp', and includes a crescendo (cresc.) section.

- a) The melody... in this measure in the alto, then for 1½ measures in the soprano, and for the last half-measure in the part next the highest... must be somewhat louder than the rest.
- b)  c) In these two measures the lowest part, and in the five following them the left hand part as a whole, should receive somewhat more emphasis than the rest.

poco a poco più agitato.

68 *f* *scen* *do* *al* *f* *sf* *cre*

69 *f* *sf*

70 *f* *sf*

71 *sf*

Tempo I, ma animato un pochettino.

72 *p* *pp* *sf* *dimin.*

73 *p* *pp* *sf* *dimin. e poco rit*

74 *p* *pp* *sf* *ritard.*

75 *p* *pp* *sf* *Tempo I*

76 *p* *pp* *sf* *Tempo I*

77 *p* *pp* *sf* *Tempo I*

Menuetto.

Allegro. (♩ = 60)

Handwritten musical score for Menuetto. The score is written for piano and includes six systems of music. It features various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue ink are present throughout, including fingerings, slurs, and performance instructions.

Key markings and annotations include:

- p dolce* (first system)
- ff* (third system)
- p* (fourth system)
- pp* (fifth system)
- riten. un pochettino* (sixth system)
- pp* (sixth system)

The score is numbered 1 through 54, with some measures grouped together (e.g., 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54).

a)

b) Bring out the melody with flowing and beautiful expression.

Handwritten musical score for Trio, measures 54-86. The score is written in treble and bass staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes several measures of music, with some measures marked with 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The score is divided into systems, with measures 54-58, 59-62, 63-66, 67-71, 72-76, 77-81, and 82-86. The score concludes with the instruction 'Meno mosso D.C. senza replica'.

Measures 54-58: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *f*. Handwritten notes: 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

Measures 59-62: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*. Handwritten notes: 59, 60, 61, 62.

Measures 63-66: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*. Handwritten notes: 63, 64, 65, 66.

Measures 67-71: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *f*. Handwritten notes: 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

Measures 72-76: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *f*. Handwritten notes: 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

Measures 77-81: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *f*. Handwritten notes: 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

Measures 82-86: *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *f*. Handwritten notes: 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

Final instruction: *Meno mosso D.C. senza replica*

Rondo.**Allegro.** ($\text{♩} = 126$)

M.T.

p *cresc.* *f*

rit. *p* *a tempo.* *pp* *cresc.* *p* a)

ff *p* *f*

b)

cresc. *f* *f*

fine, il canto.



b) Hold the highest note, D, as long as possible.

11610

S.T.I.
fp
p
cresc.
sf sf
sf
p
cresc.
ff
poco rit.
a tempo, M.T.
cresc.
f
rit.
a tempo,
p
cresc.
p
Tr.
ff
p
ff
f
f
f

S.T. II *sf*
con fuoco.

ff

decresc. *p* *poco rit. e dim.* *pp* *Tempo I.*

cresc. rit. sf *p*

cresc. *poco rit.* *sfpp*

11610

a tempo
M.T.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes the tempo marking *a tempo* and the metronome marking *M.T.*. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *mp*, *pp*, *f*, *ff*, and *sf*. There are also markings for *cresc.* (crescendo) and *decresc.* (decrescendo). The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks. The second system has a *p* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The third system has a *sf* marking. The fourth system has a *sf* marking. The fifth system has a *cresc.* marking and a *sf* marking. The sixth system has a *pp* marking and a *poco marc.* (poco marcato) marking. The piece concludes with a final chord.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics and markings:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a 5-measure rest. Bass staff starts with *pp*, followed by *cresc.* and *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, and 5 are indicated.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a 5-measure rest. Bass staff has *sf* and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a 5-measure rest. Bass staff has *cresc.*, *pp*, and *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated.
- System 4:** Treble staff has *cresc.*, *f*, *rit.*, and *p*. Bass staff has *sf* and *pp*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated.
- System 5:** Treble staff has *p* and *ff*. Bass staff has *ff* and *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated.
- System 6:** Treble staff has *Coda.* and *sf*. Bass staff has *sf* and *sf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated.

At the bottom left, there is a small musical notation labeled "Heto" and "a) b)".

- a)  *sf*
- b) The alternate imitation of the motive by the right and left hand must be brought out in conformity with the eighth-notes here marked.

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a melody marked *f* (forte). The bass clef staff has a 2-measure rest, then a melody marked *f* with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The system concludes with a *f* marking.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking, followed by a *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The bass clef staff has a *pp* marking. The system ends with a *sosten.* (sostenuto) marking.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff is marked *un pochettino. (♩ = 112.)* and contains a 3-measure rest. The bass clef staff has a *pp* marking. The system concludes with a *pp* marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff is marked *Tempo I.* and contains a 6-measure rest. The bass clef staff has a *pp* marking. The system concludes with a *pp* marking.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a 4-measure rest. The bass clef staff has a *p* marking. The system concludes with a *p* marking.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a 4-measure rest. The bass clef staff has a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking. The system concludes with a *poco rit.* marking.

SONATE PATHÉTIQUE.

Op. 13.

To Prince CARL von LICHNOWSKY.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Grave. (♩ = 66.)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

8. (Introduction.)

a) The 32nd-note must be perceptibly detached from the next-following dotted sixteenth-note, and this latter sustained for its full value—a mode of execution peculiar to such rhythms in the old masters; compare Händel's Prelude to the F-minor Fugue, and Bach's Prelude to the G-minor Fugue in Part II of "The Well-tempered Clavichord!"

b) This run should be performed expressively, and in the second half with a slight retardation, so as to bring out the melodic outlines.

c) Carefully observe the increasing value of the "lifting-note;" the first time, the sixth eighth in the measure is only a sixteenth-note; in the next measure, the D on the second eighth is a full eighth-note, while the F on the sixth eighth becomes a quarter-note. This effects a melodic intensification.

f p

*attacca sub.
l'Allegro.*

Allegro di molto e con brio. (♩ = 144.)

M.T.

p sf p cresc.

dim. p sf p

cresc. dim. p sf

agitato. e)

sf p sf

a) The relation between the movement of the *Introduction* and the *Allegro* is properly this: That a whole note in the latter is exactly equivalent to an eighth-note in the former. Consequently, the *Allegro* may be begun at the rate of M.M. 128, which movement would not, however, be fast enough further on, in view of the passionate character developed.

b) In tremolo-figures like these, the player should be content to mark only such bass notes (and then only at the first stroke) as indicate a new progression in the harmony.

c) The direction *agitato* also calls for a *non legato* as strict as possible, which, of course, must not impair the evenness of the movement.

[illegible]

- a) Although this "second" subject, too, is passionately agitated, the unvarying tempestuous sweep of the first cannot be kept up throughout. Play the first measure of each four-measure period—the prelude bass—something more quietly, the following three with all the more animation; shade the 16 measures in E^b-minor differently from the parallel passage in D^b-major; in short, invest the entire dialogue with the most varied coloring possible.
- b) Execution:  according to the familiar rule, that all graces take their value from, and are played within, the value of the principal note.
- c) Execution:  according to the same rule; beware of the facile and tasteless triplet in eighth notes, to which even the anticipated passing shake would be preferable, though against the rules.

Musical score for piano, measures 116-120. The score is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a complex piano accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes, and a melodic line with various dynamics and articulations.

Dynamics and markings include: *mf*, *p*, *sf*, *dolce*, *poco cresc.*, *decresc.*, *pp*, *(poco slentando, ma poco)*, *CL.T. I*, *a)*, *(a tempo) legato*, *p*, *meno legato*, *cresc.*, *p legato*, *meno legato*, *cresc.*

Measure numbers 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

a) These first 4 measures are to be played without the least retardation, yet very quietly, and with no accentuation of the accompaniment.

116 117 118 119 120 121

Grave. (Tempo 1)

legatissimo. (lunga)

decrease. pp

a) The hold (pause) must be sustained precisely 8 measures, so as to form another 4-measure period.

But a quarter-rest should precede the reprise of the first division:

b) Retard the entrance of the B in the bass, in order to enhance the pleasurable suspense attendant upon the enharmonic change of the diminished chord of the seventh in the transition from G-minor to E-minor; and play the following passage throughout with full dreamy freedom.

116 117 118 119 120 121

a) Despite the identity of this phrase with that in meas. 5 of the first *Grave*, it must now be played with a wholly different expression—or, rather, with none whatever, this being rendered necessary by the doubled rapidity of the movement (♩ in the *Grave* = ♩ in the *Allegro*).

b) Although the phrasing  etc. would more nearly correspond to the original form of this passage in meas. 7 *et seq.* of the so-called second subject (E♭-minor), it would not be in keeping with the general (progressional) character of the development-section.

c) The player should slightly sustain the several tones  but not so as to make the movement heavy.

Musical score for piano, measures 1181-1200. The score is in G major, 3/4 time. It features complex textures with trills, tremolos, and rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics range from fortissimo (sf) to pianissimo (pp). Performance instructions include "marcatissimo", "sempre piano e legato", "dimin. senza rit.", "M.T. ten.", "cresc.", and "dem.".

a) As an exception to the rule, this trill must not begin on the auxiliary, so as not to blur the melodic outlines: seven notes  vigorously played suffice in such rapid tempo.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system (measures 116-117) includes markings for *ten.*, *f*, *p*, *crenc.*, and *a*. The second system (measures 118-119) includes *p*, *crenc.*, *rinfs.*, and *poco riten.*. The third system (measures 120-121) includes *S.T.*, *p*, *f*, *ten.*, *tenuto sempre.*, and *mf*. The fourth system (measures 122-123) includes *p*, *crenc.*, *sf*, and *dim.*. The fifth system (measures 124-125) includes *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. The sixth system (measures 126-127) includes *f*, *mf*, and *mf*. The score is marked with various dynamics including *f*, *p*, *mf*, *sf*, *dim.*, and *ten.*. It also features performance instructions such as *crenc.*, *rinfs.*, *poco riten.*, and *tenuto sempre.*. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and articulation marks.

a) This *piano* must enter abruptly, which requires some practice, especially with the left hand; similarly in the parallel passage 4 measures further on.

116

a) poco cresc. *decrec.* *pp*

ben tenuto il basso

a tempo. p

poco rit. *p legato*

meno legato *cresc.* *b)*

f *p legato* *p*

meno legato *cresc.*

11611

a) In the original the *decrecendo* begins at this measure, which seems to us rather too prolonged for 6 full measures, – the more so, because an actual *forte* would be inadmissible in the preceding; for this reason we consider a *poco cresc.* more suitable for the first two measures.

b) Take care not to play E $\flat$ instead of F in the right hand, as a C-minor chord is out of the question here; the C in both Soprano and Bass is simply a passing-note of the dominant chord.

f p *cresc.* *marcato.* *Coda.* *f* *piu f* *Grave.* *p* *cresc.* *decresc.* *Allegro molto e con brio.* *p* *cresc.* *secco.* *ff*

a) Sustain the hold (pause) 3 full measures (comp. } Note a, the first holds in the *Grave* have precisely the same duration (subtracting the 32nd-note). [Page 147]

b) The bass note on the third fourth-note must have a penetrating and prolonged tone, in order to be quite audible through the seventh eighth-note as the root of the chord of the sixth.

c) This coda cannot be played too rapidly.

d) It is best not to use the pedal with these chords.

a piacere
a)
dimin.
ten.
cresc.
ten.
cresc.
Tempo I.
M.T.
slentando.
p
p
espress.
pp
dolente.
leggiere.
cresc.

a) A tasteful execution of this grace is impossible in strict time. An abbreviation of the first two principal notes (C and B $\flat$) being quite as impracticable as a shifting of the inverted mordent into the preceding measure as an unaccented appoggiatura, the measure must simply be extended by an additional 32nd-note.

b) In this repetition of the theme the left hand may be allowed to play a more expressive part; and, on the whole, a somewhat lighter shading of the melody is now admissible by way of contrast to the following (gloomier) middle section.

c) The ascending diminished fifth may be phrased, as it were, like a question, to which the succeeding bass figure may be regarded as the answer.

brillante.

tranquillo.

45 46

f cresc. *ff* *p* *poco cresc.* *ten.* *ritenuto.* *M. T. a tempo.* *p dolce.* *molto espress.* *dim.*

110 111

a) It appears advisable slightly to hasten this measure and the next, and then to retard the third not inconsiderably; the former on account of the cessation in the harmonic advance, the latter by reason of the varied modulation, which must be quite free from disquieting haste in its return to the theme.

b) Though strictly subordinated to the melody, the triplets should be brought out with animated distinctness.

c) The two 32nd-notes in the melody may very properly be sounded with the last note of the triplet of 16th-notes in the accompaniment; whereas a mathematically exact division would probably confuse both parts

11611

a) Execute like a triplet: 

b) In the original, the shading of this passage is marked differently from that two measures before, the *diminuendo* already beginning with C, and not with A^b as here marked. This latter nuance – the prologation of the *crescendo* – appeals to our feeling as the more delicate, “more tenderly passionate,” to quote Richard Wagner’s happy remark on the “Interpretation of Beethoven”

c) Mark the separation of the slurs in this figure and those following; the six notes sound trivial if slurred together.

Rondo.**Allegro.** ($\text{♩} = 96.$)

M.T.

express. *p* *mf* *fz* *fz* *p* *mfz* *f* *piu f* *Tr. ten.* *fz* *p* *p* *leggero.* *S.T.I.* *tranquillo.* *dolce.* *ten.* *cresc.*

a) Although this third movement is less "pathetic" than the preceding ones, the player alone will be to blame should the Pathetic Sonata end apathetically. The original, to be sure, contains only the most indispensable expression-marks, which it has been the aim of our Edition to supplement efficiently, as, for example, by the *crescendo* ending *piano* in measures 2-3, by emphasizing the distinction to be made, in the figures for the left hand, between the parts (tones) which are essential (independent) organic elements, and those which are mere harmonic filling; etc.

b) In executing this grace, the player must be careful not to produce the effect of parallel octaves with the bass (F-Ab, and in the next measure Eb-G); rather than this, the slide might be treated as an appendage to the foregoing notes.

Musical score for piano and organ, measures 153-158. The score is in G major, 4/4 time. It features a piano part with complex chords and an organ part with rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *f*, *mf*, and *cresc.* Performance instructions like *poco marcato* and *espress.* are present.

a) There can hardly be a doubt that the Master was compelled, by the restricted compass of the keyboard of his day (only up to F³), to content himself with the fifth of the dominant chord, instead of rising to the higher seventh (Ab) as in the three other parallel passages. A change in conformity with his original intention is impracticable, however, because the ensuing measure would then be made to lie an octave higher, and would sound somewhat thin for the first time (it is immediately repeated in the octave).

b) These imitations, although *piano*, must be played with great animation, and not in that characterless *legato* which might be called anti-symphonic.

c) The preceding Remark applies equally to this and similar passages.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a right-hand melody with slurs and a left-hand accompaniment. The second system includes a 'M.T.' (Messa di Voce) marking. The third system continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The fourth system features a 'cresc.' marking and a 'p' dynamic. The fifth system ends with a 'p' dynamic and a 'piu' marking.

a) The fingering given by us serves to aid in executing this run with the exact rhythmic divisions desired by the composer. The hold which follows appears really superfluous; for, by the prolongation of the chord through $1\frac{1}{2}$ measures, all demands of the pulsing rhythm — which goes on even during the rests of a piece — are fully met.

S.T. II. *espress.*

p sostenuto.

mf

marc.

dolce.

dolce espress.

dim.

p

espress.

staccatiss.

cresc.

f

ten.

p cresc.

f

cresc.

ff

11611

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Tranquillo. a)'. The score is divided into several systems, each with various performance markings. The first system includes 'S.T. II.', 'espress.', 'p sostenuto.', and 'mf'. The second system includes 'marc.' and 'dolce.'. The third system includes 'dolce espress.', 'dim.', 'p', and 'espress.'. The fourth system includes 'staccatiss.', 'cresc.', 'f', and 'ten.'. The fifth system includes 'p cresc.', 'f', and 'cresc.'. The sixth system includes 'ff' and 'cresc.'. The score ends with a double bar line and the number '11611'.

a) The tempo, of course, remains the same, but free from any fluctuating agitation. Observe, that the theme "proper" begins with an ascending fourth, consequently, the left hand should be slightly emphasized in the fifth and sixth measures. This holds good for meas. 13, 14, etc.

b) The mark *ff* is set rather early, in view of the fact, that the intensification continues through the next six measures. For this reason, the player will do well to husband his strength at first.

11611

agitato.

a) The more tempestuously the 12 preceding measures have been played, the longer may this hold (see Note a, page 154) be sustained.

ST. I.

p dolce e tranquillo.

dim.

ten.

cresc.

poco animando.

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

CL.T.

ten.

cresc.

mf

p

dim.

mf

a) The second subject must be played more delicately and quietly here than at its first entrance in E $\flat$ major.

b) A collision of the two parts on D 2 must be avoided by anticipating the right hand by an arpeggio in the left, lifting the left-hand thumb instantly after the stroke; thus:



c) The second note in the bass might, in conformity with the parallel passages in the first division, be A $\flat$.

con moto. (ma non troppo.)

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system has four measures, the second has four measures, the third has four measures, the fourth has four measures, and the fifth has four measures. The score includes various performance markings such as *ten.*, *sostenuto cantabile*, *calando*, *a tempo*, *M.T.*, *p semplice*, *molto espress.*, *cresc.*, *Coda.*, *mf sempre cresc.*, *sf*, and *ff*. The score is divided into systems, with some measures marked 'a)' and 'b)'. The notation includes many triplets and sixteenth notes, indicating a complex rhythmic pattern.

a) These next 13 measures should be played with considerable freedom as regards tempo, and with a decided independent stress on the lower part in the left hand. Special attention should be paid to the composer's directions concerning both the shading of meas. 6-7 and 8-9, and their phrasing, which is not in one-measure rhythm (as the motive at the first glance apparently invites), but in two-measure rhythm. In proportion to the greater or lesser degree of passion put forth by the player before the *calando*, this latter is to be conceived as a *diminuendo* and *ritardando*. Excess in either direction is, of course, reprehensible.

b) Particularly note the *Aufsatz* (fractional initial measure) in the bass, here representing the regular introduction . By playing the theme wholly without shading on its fourth (and last) appearance, the close is well prepared and led up to.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics (f, p, cresc., con fuoco, ten., più f, sempre ff, p, pp, f, fff), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1-4). The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The music features complex runs and chords, with some measures marked with 'a' and 'b' for specific performance instructions.

a) Moderate the tempo on commencing this measure, in order that the ensuing run can be executed precisely according to the given divisions and without the least retardation. The following hold may be sustained very long—as long as the sonority of the piano permits.

b) A *ritardando* in this epilogue would be in bad taste; the tempo must be strictly sustained to the close.

c) The *fff* is found in all the old Editions, — almost the sole instance where this superlative, surely as frequently intended as rarely used is employed by the Master. Hence follows the necessity of an unusually powerful *crescendo* in the preceding run.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests, including slurs and fingerings. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The fifth system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The sixth system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'Cresc.' (Crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The systems show a progression of musical ideas, with some systems having multiple measures grouped together. The bottom system includes a section marked 'M.T.' (Messa di Voce) and another marked 'Cresc.'.

b) The slurs over the soprano, both here and in the parallel passage further on, are undoubtedly set wrongly, and ought to connect only the second quarter-note with the following half-note; hence a fresh attack is to be made with F# and D# in the two highest parts (as with A# in the third part), which we have indicated by the dot under the slur and over the first quarter-note.

M. T.



cresc. molto - *f* *dim.*
p *poco marc.*
 45
 a) *rit. un pochetto.*
decresc.
a tempo.
 11612

a) In this *decrecendo*, too, the highest part should predominate slightly over the accompanying notes.

164

pp

cresc.

decresc.

f

p

ST.

p

11612

a) This tenor part should be so distinctly brought out, as to betoken its derivation from the principal motive.

Musical score for piano, measures 105-112. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a complex piano part with many chords and arpeggios, and a vocal line with various dynamics and ornaments. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. Measure numbers 105 through 112 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *sf*, *pp*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece ends with a Coda section marked "Coda." and *pp rit. un pochetto.* (piano, ritardando a little).

a) See Footnote b) on Second Page.

Allegretto. (♩ = 60.)

Handwritten musical score for "Allegretto" in G major, 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 60$. The score is written for piano and includes various performance markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *a tempo*, and *poco rit.*. Handwritten numbers (1-50) are placed above notes to indicate rhythmic divisions or groups. The manuscript is on aged paper with some ink bleed-through from the reverse side.

a) By a comma we indicate rhythmical divisions or groups, which the player must make perceptible, although they are not indicated in the composition by means of rests.

First system of the musical score. The piano part features a complex, arpeggiated figure in the right hand, with dynamic markings *f* and *f*. The bass part has a simpler accompaniment with dynamic markings *p*, *bo*, *pp*, and *cr.*

Maggiore.

Second system, marked "Maggiore." The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures, marked *p dolce*. The bass part has a simple accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures, marked *m. d.* and *a.*. The bass part has a simple accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures, marked *p*, *p cresc.*, and *decresc.*. The bass part has a simple accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score, marked *poco rit.*. The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures, marked *p*, *p decresc.*, and *pp*. The bass part has a simple accompaniment.

Allegretto da
capo sin al
Maggiore e
poi la Coda.

Coda.

Sixth system, marked "Coda." The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures, marked *p dolce*, *p decresc.*, and *pp*. The bass part has a simple accompaniment.

Rondo.

Allegro comodo. (♩ : 76)

M.T.
p
cresc.
p
cresc.
p
cresc.
cresc.
a) *f*
S.T.I.
p
pp
poco rit.
a tempo
decresc.
pp
M.T.
p
cresc.
p
f

189

breve

f

S. T. II

f sempre legato

b.p.

f

p

p

a) The *staccato*-mark over the first note of each triplet signifies, as often happens in Beethoven (and in earlier times still more commonly), not a *staccato*, but a stronger accentuation of the respective notes.

b) Carefully observe this abrupt *piano*.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes the instruction *cresc.* and a forte *f* dynamic. The second system includes *decresc.*. The third system includes *p* (piano) and *decresc.*. The fourth system includes *cresc.* and *decresc. e poco rit.*. The fifth system includes *p* (piano), *M.T. a tempo*, and *cresc.*. The sixth system includes *p* (piano) and *cresc.*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and fingerings.

171

ST.L.

f *p* *pp*

M. T. (Coda.)
a tempo

pp *cresc.*

f *ff* *a*

f *teu.* *pp*

decresc. ritard. au perfetto *p* *pp* *3*

teu. *cresc. au poco.* *dim.* *p*

34 *tr.* *f*

11612

a) The bass, which here takes up the principal motive (in the variant appearing immediately before in the right hand), should be played with peculiar stress.

SONATA.

Op.14, N^o 2.

To Baroness von BRAUN

Abbreviations: M. T., signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 54$)

[illegible]

a) Execute the entire figure delicately, but with such accentuation that its rhythmic position in the measure shall be distinctly defined.



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a) Properly subordinate the inner part.

b) Keep all these syncopated notes well subordinated. o)  easier:  or thus: 

11613



Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring five systems of grand staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of intricate melodic lines and complex harmonic accompaniment. Various musical markings are present, including dynamics (*f*, *p*, *sempre f*), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (*poco ritenuto*, *a tempo*). Fingerings and breathings are indicated with numbers and 'b' marks above notes. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p* and a fermata.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece features complex textures with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Performance instructions like *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *pp*, and *poco a poco* are included throughout the score.

Musical score for piano, page 177. The score consists of six systems of two staves each. It features various musical notations including dynamics (*f*, *ff*, *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (*poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *p.m.t.*). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a classical style with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic contrasts.

First system of the musical score. The treble staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note melody with many accidentals. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with the rapid melody. The bass staff has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. A fingering 'a)' is indicated above the final measure of the treble staff.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has a more melodic line with some rests. The bass staff continues with rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f* (forte). Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff features a very rapid, dense sixteenth-note passage. The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff has a more active role. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *dolce.* (dolce). A fingering 'a)' is indicated above the final measure of the treble staff.

a) Properly subordinate inner part.

Musical score for piano, measures 11613 to 11618. The score is in 2/4 time and G major. It features complex arpeggiated figures in both hands with various dynamics and articulations.

Measures 11613-11614: *p* (piano).

Measures 11615-11616: *creno.* (crescendo), *decreso.* (decrescendo).

Measure 11617: *Coda.*

Measures 11618-11619: *p* (piano), *creno.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).

Measures 11620-11621: *p* (piano), *creno.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).

Measures 11622-11623: *rallent. un pochett(ino)* (rallentando un pochettino), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo).

Andante. (♩ = 76.)

La prima parte senza replica.

Tema.

The musical score is written for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The tempo is Andante (♩ = 76). The piece begins with a 'Tema' section, marked 'La prima parte senza replica.' The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ten.* (tenuto). The 'Tema' section is followed by 'Var. I.' (First Variation), which starts at measure 11619. The variation is marked *mp* (mezzo piano) and *sempre legato*. The score includes numerous fingerings and articulations throughout.

11619 a) *mp* sempre legato.

a) *mp* (mezzo piano, moderately soft) denotes a degree of power intermediate between *p* and *sf*. In this whole Variation (excepting the 4 closing measures) the principal melody, which lies in the inner part (in the higher inner part in the first measure after the repeat), must distinctly sound as such.

11

cresc.

cresc.

p

[p]

mp

cresc.

sf

[p]

mp

cresc.

p

sf

p

sf

p

sf

ten.

sf

p

sf

p

sf

ten.

1.

cresc.

p

mp

2.

Var. II.

p

cresc.

sf

ten.

p

cresc.

sf

p

sf

ten.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The second system continues with *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The third system includes *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *Ep*. The fourth system features *decresc.*, *poco rit.*, and *pp*. The fifth system is marked *a tempo.* and *sempre legato.*, with a *Rinforzando* section. The sixth system includes *cresc.* and *brinf*. Fingerings and breathings are indicated throughout the piece.

a) The melody-notes which we have distinguished by specially marking them as eighth-notes or quarter-notes, must not merely be held as such, but gently emphasized, the first and last notes, in each of these figures consisting of 3 16th-notes, must be most subordinated—even more so than the bass part.

b) *Rinforzando* signifies here, as is often the case, a stronger emphasis not only of a single note, but of a whole passage

1 3 4 2 5

cresc. *rinf.* *p* *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

decrease. *p* *Coda.* *p*

pp *pp* *ff*

Scherzo.

Scherzo.
Allegro assai. (♩ = 76.)

Scherzo.
Allegro assai. (♩ = 76.)

M.T.P.

f *p* *ST. I. ten.* *f* *p* *f* *p*

a) The three notes of this motive should be kept cleanly and distinctly apart throughout, while plainly marking their rhythmic position in the measure by proper (but never rough) accentuation, thus:

but not and not

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups, marked with accents and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with accents and fingerings. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *p*. A marking "M.T." is present above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with accents and fingerings. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A marking "cresc." is present at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with accents and fingerings. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with accents and fingerings. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A marking "Tr." is present above the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked with accents and fingerings. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Markings "poco rit." and "decre" are present.

The musical score is written for a piano piece, likely a sonata or concerto movement. It consists of seven systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'a tempo, ma meno mosso un pochetto' (♩. = 59.) and the mood is 'Cantabile'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, pp, f, decresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is numbered 11613 in the bottom left corner.

a) This mere accompaniment should be more subdued than the higher part: the later sustained notes should, to be sure, be somewhat emphasized, but always in subordination to the melody.

Musical score for piano and voice, page 187. The score consists of seven systems of staves. The first system includes a piano introduction with "R Tempo primo" and "p" dynamics. The second system features a vocal entry with "decresc." and "p" dynamics. The third system has a piano introduction with "M.T." and "p" dynamics. The fourth system shows a vocal line with "cresc." and "p" dynamics. The fifth system continues the piano introduction with "p" dynamics. The sixth system features a vocal line with "cresc." and "p" dynamics. The seventh system includes a piano introduction with "de", "cre", "scen", and "da" dynamics, and a final measure with a "1" marking.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a *pp* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The second system features a treble staff with a *Cl. T. legato.* marking and a bass staff with a *p cresc.* marking. The third system shows a treble staff with a *mf* dynamic and a bass staff with a *f* dynamic. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a *cresc.* marking and a bass staff with a *f* dynamic. The fifth system features a treble staff with a *ff* dynamic and a bass staff with a *p* dynamic. The sixth system includes a treble staff with a *mf* dynamic and a bass staff with a *cresc.* marking.

Dynamics and performance markings include: *pp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *Cl. T. legato.*, and *p cresc.*.

The score is numbered 11618 at the bottom left.

Musical score for piano, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various dynamics such as *sf*, *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *pp*, and articulations like *cresc.* and *dim.*. The piece concludes with a *Coda* section. The notation is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

a) Do not retard.

11618

SONATA.

Op. 22.

To Count von BROWNE.

Abbreviations: M.T., signifies Main Theme; S.T., Sub-Theme; Cl.T., Closing Theme; D.G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md.T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Allegro con brio. (♩ = 128.)

11. *p* *cresc.*

sp *cresc.*

f

sf *p*

sf



11014

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First system of the musical score. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated for both hands.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *S.T.* (Sustained Tremolo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *crec.* (crescendo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *sf cresc.* (sforzando crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *decrec.* (decrescendo), *pp* (pianissimo), *sf p* (sforzando piano), and *sf* (sforzando). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *sf cresc.* (sforzando crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *decrec.* (decrescendo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

Seventh system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a dense sixteenth-note texture. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *sf* (sforzando), *sf* (sforzando), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *decrec.* (decrescendo). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are present.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *crac.*, *f*, and *crac.*.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*.
- System 3:** The right hand has a more active, rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *crac.*.
- System 4:** The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. A marking *Cl.T.* with a 4-measure rest appears in the right hand.
- System 5:** The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. Dynamics include *decrease.*.
- System 6:** The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. Dynamics include *pp*, *ff*, *sf*, and *f*.

The page number 11618 is located at the bottom left of the page.

11614

ff

decresc.

p

mp

12614

a) This *piano* is without doubt spurious.

b) *mp* (*mezzo piano*, moderately soft) denotes a degree of power intermediate between *p* and *mf*.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics (pp, p, cresc., decresc., poco rit.), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (M.T., a tempo). The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the number 12614.

Dynamics and markings include: *pp*, *p*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *poco rit.*, *M.T.*, *a tempo*, and *pp*.

The score concludes with the number 12614.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation includes various dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked *fp* (fortissimo piano). The second measure is marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The system ends with a double bar line.
- System 2:** Continues the melody in the treble and bass staves. The first measure is marked *f* (fortissimo). The system ends with a double bar line.
- System 3:** Continues the melody in the treble and bass staves. The first measure is marked *f* (fortissimo). The system ends with a double bar line.
- System 4:** Continues the melody in the treble and bass staves. The first measure is marked *f* (fortissimo). The system ends with a double bar line.
- System 5:** Continues the melody in the treble and bass staves. The first measure is marked *p* (piano). The system ends with a double bar line.
- System 6:** Continues the melody in the treble and bass staves. The first measure is marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The system ends with a double bar line.

The notation includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 196 is visible in the top left corner.

S. T.

pp

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

decreno.

pp

cresc.

cresc.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a marking *fz. x. 2.* in the bass staff. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand. The third system includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a marking *OTENO.* in the bass staff. The fourth system has a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a marking *Cl. T. 4* above the staff. The fifth system includes a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking in the bass staff and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The sixth system features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the bass staff.

The page number 11618 is visible in the bottom left corner.

Adagio con molt' espressione. (♩ : 100.)

M. T.

*pp**crec.**sf* *dim.* b)*p**Ep.**pp**p**p*

11614



The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes dynamics *cresc.*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *pp*, with a tempo marking *S. T.* and an *espression* instruction. The second system features *simile* and *f*. The third system has *cresc.* and *p*. The fourth system includes *cresc.* and *f*. The fifth system has *p* and *f*. The sixth system begins with *poco rit.*, followed by *cresc.*, *p*, and *pp*, and concludes with a *a tempo* marking and *pp*. The piece ends with a *D. G.* (Da Capo) instruction.

a) Here, and also 2 measures farther on, the obligato tenor must stand out in melodic relief beside the soprano, the bass and higher inner part accompanying very discreetly.

b) *1614*

c) This embellishment, though to be slurred to the next note, is to be executed within the duration of the preceding measure, thus: *1614*

Handwritten: 95 or 7, 17, 201, 9-c

Handwritten: 95 or 7, 17, 201, 9-c

pp cresc.

cresc.

Handwritten: 37, 38

p

Handwritten: 41, 42

Handwritten: 43, 44

cresc. cresc.

Handwritten: 45, 46

p cresc. pp *poco rit.*

M. T.
a tempo.

pp

47 48 49

crec.

p

50 51

crec.

f

dim.

52 53 54

p

55 56 57 58

crec.

decrec.

pp

59 60 61 62

11613

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 63-76. The score is in B-flat major, 3/4 time. It features complex piano textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Handwritten annotations include measure numbers 63-76, dynamic markings (*f*, *pp*, *p*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*), and performance instructions like *espress.* and *poco rit.*. The notation includes various fingerings and articulations.

11614

a) As on Page 200, a). 74

b) As on Page 200, c). 75

Menuetto J. ♩ : 104)

Handwritten numbers above the staff: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Dynamic markings: *p*, *cresc.*, *p poco cresc.*, *decresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*.

Measure numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

11019

a)



Rondo.

Allegretto. (♩ = 63)

M.T.

Handwritten annotation: *Allegretto*

Handwritten annotation: *cresc.*

Handwritten annotation: *cresc.*

Handwritten annotation: *cresc.*

Handwritten annotation: *S.T.L.*

Handwritten annotation: *Perseu.*

Handwritten annotation: *11614*

Handwritten annotation: *a)*

Handwritten annotation: *b)*

Handwritten annotations in blue ink include:

- Measure numbers: 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.
- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Dynamic markings: *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *fp*.
- Other markings: *a)*, *tr.*, *acc.*, *rit.*, *sf*.

a) The principal melody, which lies in the lower right-hand part, should be noticeable as such.

42 *p* *a) tr*

43 *tr*

44 *tr*

45 *tr*

46 *tr*

47 *tr*

48 *tr*

49 *tr* *49 cresc.*

50 *M.T.* *sp*

51 *p*

52 *p*

53 *p*

54 *cresc. 5-5*

55 *tr*

56 *tr*

57 *tr*

58 *p*

59 *tr*

60 *tr*

61 *tr*

62 *tr*

63 *tr*

64 *tr*

65 *tr*

11616

a)

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes complex chords, arpeggios, and various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *f*, *sf*, *ppp*, and *sfz*. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and fingerings. The first system has a tempo marking *ppp* and a dynamic marking *p*. The second system has a tempo marking *f* and a dynamic marking *pp*. The third system has a tempo marking *ppp* and a dynamic marking *f*. The fourth system has a tempo marking *f* and a dynamic marking *sf*. The fifth system has a tempo marking *sf* and a dynamic marking *f*. The sixth system has a tempo marking *sf* and a dynamic marking *f*. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and fingerings. The first system has a tempo marking *ppp* and a dynamic marking *p*. The second system has a tempo marking *f* and a dynamic marking *pp*. The third system has a tempo marking *ppp* and a dynamic marking *f*. The fourth system has a tempo marking *f* and a dynamic marking *sf*. The fifth system has a tempo marking *sf* and a dynamic marking *f*. The sixth system has a tempo marking *sf* and a dynamic marking *f*.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 96-112. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features complex piano textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Measure numbers 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 112 are written in the left margin. Performance markings include *f*, *p*, *pp*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *M.T.*, and *cresc.*. A *Percuss.* marking with a *0.5* is present in measure 103. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 112.

Musical score for piano, page 311. The score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is in a minor key. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *sf*. Some measures are circled or bracketed. The page number 311 is in the top right corner.

a. In these figures the thumb may be allowed to hold its note somewhat longer:  etc.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 136-161. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a complex quintuplet in measure 154. Handwritten annotations include "cresc.", "moderato", "f", "pp", and "5. quintuplet". Measure numbers 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, and 161 are written above the staves. The piece concludes with a piano (pp) dynamic in measure 161.

a) Divide this quintuplet so that the C enters on the count of the last 16th-note. But in order to lend special emphasis to this tone, with which the principal motive recommences, it is expedient to hold it a trifle longer than a 32nd-note.

b) 

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *creso.*, and *M. T.*. The systems are numbered 162 through 183. The first system (162-164) includes a *p* marking. The second system (165-168) includes a *creso.* marking and a *M. T.* marking. The third system (169-172) includes a *creso.* marking. The fourth system (173-176) includes a *p* marking and a *creso.* marking. The fifth system (177-180) includes a *f* marking. The sixth system (181-183) includes a *f* marking. The notation is written in a single key signature with a 2/4 time signature.

162 163 164 *p*

165 166 167 168 *M. T.* *f* *p*

169 170 171 172 *creso.* - 17

173 174 175 176 *p* *creso.* *f* *p*

177 178 179 180 *f*

181 182 183 *f*

Musical score for Clarinet in Treble clef, measures 186 to 203. The score is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. It features various dynamics including piano (*p*), piano fortissimo (*pp*), fortissimo (*f*), and sforzando (*sf*), as well as articulation like accents and slurs. Performance markings include *cresc.*, *sp legato*, *cresc.*, *tranquillo*, and *animato*. Measure numbers 186, 190, 192, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, and 203 are indicated.

SONATA.

215

Op. 26.

To Prince CARL von LICHNOWSKY.

Abbreviations: M.T. signifies Main Theme; S.T., Sub-Theme; Tr., Transition, R., Return.

Andante con Variazioni. (♩ = 60.)

L.van BEETHOVEN.

12.

a) This arpeggio-mark is not found in the original; indeed, the Master employed it far more seldom than his predecessors Haydn and Mozart. Isolated exceptions (e.g., in Op. 7, Op. 31 No. 2, etc.) simply confirm the easy conjecture, that the arpeggio style of playing was incompatible with his orchestral habit of thinking. Nevertheless, a moderately free use of the arpeggio in this place – and in various others as well – is eminently proper, not only on technical, but still more on acoustical, grounds (for the sake of euphony). The reproach of irreverence is disarmed by pointing to movements 1 and 2 of Op. 109, where we meet with a notation of chords in the form of small tied notes; – in Op. 27 No. 2, Finale in C₂-minor, he even definitely indicates the breaking of the chord by rhythmically dividing it. An almost unnoticeable dwelling on the (melodically) most important highest tone is advisable, so as not to alter its relative

value to the next. To be played nearly thus:



and similarly in meas. 24:



b) The counter-melody in the left hand must be brought out in the same independent relief as the thematic song in the right, and with opposed shading.

c) Here the trill should undoubtedly be rounded off with an after-beat.  although the Master desires this only where he expressly writes it (for instance, even in the initial theme of the Sonata with Violin, Op. 96, no after-beat must be added).

Var. I.

Un poco più mosso. ♩ = 88.)

a) This taking of the lower tone of the octave with the left hand, in order to facilitate the *legato* in the melody, is equally applicable to the last eighth-note of the preceding measure.

b) In so-called bravura variations, intended to exhibit an applause-craving virtuosity, a pause after the theme, and between the several variations, is justifiable; but the art-form of the Variation, Beethoven's own peculiar creation, will not bear such a chilling interruption. The player should rather strive to attain flowing continuity, and to render the transitions (for instance, the acceleration in the tempo which is indispensable to the Third Variation, to prevent any effect of dragging) as imperceptible as possible.

Musical score for piano, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *sf dim.*, *mf*, *p espr.*, *sf espr.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Performance instruction: *simile.*

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *sf*, *sf ten.*, *p*, *sf ten.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Performance instruction: *cresc.*

System 5: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc. sf*, *dolce espr.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Var. II. *Waldy's left hand*
 Più animato, ma non troppo. (♩ = 66.)

p leggiero quanto possibile!-y
espr.
graziosa.
simile.
dim.
p
cresc.

11115

a) The melody contained in the after-striking sixteenth-notes, while making itself felt throughout, must be played no louder (though a trifle *more firmly*, as indicated by the short dash—) than the anticipating bass notes alternating with them. Do not neglect to give due weight to the middle parts in the right hand, which are so essential as an harmonic filling.

b) A slight delay on the second eighth — a momentary pause, as if at a semicolon — is needful to introduce the remoter key (F-major) in which the middle section begins. This nuance may also be observed both in the Theme and the other Variations, although less imperatively demanded in these cases by euphonic considerations.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 86-102. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a complex texture with dense chords and arpeggios in the right hand, and a more rhythmic, often single-note or dyad accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *sf*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *dimin.* Measure numbers 86, 89, 93, 96, 99, 100, 101, and 102 are written in the left margin. Handwritten annotations 'a)' and 'b)' are present. A checkmark is next to measure 95. The page number 11615 is at the bottom left.

a) The *crescendo* in this retrogressional measure is borrowed from the original transition in the Theme, the shading and expression of which must be studiously followed in the performance of each Variation.

b) Observe the accompanying middle part in this and the next measure: 

The musical score is written in bass clef and consists of five systems of staves. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and includes fingerings (e.g., 1 2 3, 4 5 6) and a "sostenuto." marking. The second system includes "espr." and "f" dynamics, with a "cresc." marking. The third system includes "p" and "sf" dynamics, with a "cresc." marking. The fourth system includes "sf" and "p" dynamics, with a "dimin." marking. The fifth system includes "sf" and "p" dynamics, with a "cresc." marking. The score is numbered 104 through 136.

a) A signature of seven flats is unnecessary, and confuses the pupil's eye. Hummel, in his E^b-minor quintet, was also content with the signature of the major key.

b) The sforzato-sign *sf* always applies only to the note or chord over or under which it stands—a rule carefully to be observed throughout this Variation and the next-following.

(Con moto. $\text{♩} = 92$)

2000

b) The normal fingering for *saccato* passages in thirds is elsewhere 1 and 1, the latter on white keys.

p dolce ondeggiando. *sempre legato.*

175 *cresc.*

179 *molto espr. legato sempre.*

183 *cresc.*

187 *b) mf*

188 *dim.* *p*

189 *mf* *grazioso.*

190 *dim.* *p*

191 *cresc.*

192

11616

a) Not only the bass notes, but also the harmonic middle parts (as the first note in the right hand), may be held down:  this is, indeed, indispensable for the production of the pianistic euphony evidently aimed at here by the composer.

b) Here the executant should remember the counter-melody for the right hand in the Theme: 

193 *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *f*

197 *p* 198 *cresc.* 199 201 *f* *decresc.* *p* *tranquillo* *dolce cantando.*

206 *b)* *simile* 208 *poco cresc.* 210 212 213 *diminuendo sempre.* *calando* 215 *pp cresc.* 217 218

11615

a) This charming Coda must end dreamily, as if lost in reverie, but not begin so; therefore, no perceptible change in the Tempo should be made, letting the *calando*, both as regards tone-power and movement, creep on very gradually.

b) Some new editions have the unjustifiable alteration: ~~staccato~~

c) A strict *legato*, and not, as in the measure preceding and following, ...

d) The shading *pp* $\longleftrightarrow$ *pp* marked in some new editions is incorrect.

II. Scherzo.

Allegro molto. (♩. 288.)

The musical score is for a Scherzo in B-flat major, 3/4 time, marked Allegro molto (♩. 288). The score consists of 39 measures, divided into six systems. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second 5-8, the third 9-12, the fourth 13-16, the fifth 17-20, and the sixth 21-24. The seventh system contains measures 25-28, the eighth 29-32, and the ninth 33-36. The final system contains measures 37-39. The score includes various performance markings: 'p' (piano) at measures 1, 10, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, and 39; 'poco a' at measure 33; and 'poco decresc.' at measure 34. The score also includes fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and breath marks). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as Allegro molto with a quarter note equal to 288 beats per minute.

a) See Page 220, Note b) in the first movement, Var 3.

brillante. 225

pp 42 43 cresc. 44 f sempre forte 45 46 marc. f

47 48 49 50 51

52 53 b) 54 55 56

57 58 59 60 61

62 63 cresc. 64 65 66 67

11615

a) The player should resist any inclination to retard; the more so, as these twelve measures before the reprise of the Theme are to be regarded, in themselves, as a *ritardando* of ample length.

b) It is quite as absurd to forbid the use of the thumb on black keys, as to forbid the substitution of a longer finger for this, the shortest of all, when thereby an unnecessary change in the position of the hand could be obviated, in deference to any pedantic system of fingering. In fact, every Beethoven player ought to prepare himself for any emergency — extraordinary demands on his technique — by diligently practising the scales in the flat keys with the fingering for C-major, a plan first suggested by Bertini.

Trio (l'istesso tempo.)

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The tempo is marked 'Trio (l'istesso tempo.)'. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction 'cantabile, ma semplice.' (measures 75-76). The second system includes markings for measures 76-83, with 'poco cresc.' at measure 79 and 'più cresc.' at measure 83. The third system covers measures 84-93, featuring a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic at measure 89 and a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 91. The fourth system contains measures 94-102, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic at measure 94 and a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 96. The fifth system covers measures 103-112, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic at measure 104 and a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 108. The score is filled with various musical notations including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines with slurs and phrasing slurs.

a) A brief pause before the reentrance of the Scherzo would be entirely in keeping with a humoristic conception of these four genuinely Beethovenish transitional measures. They ought then to be played rather emphatically, as if angrily dismissing the trio-theme, and the reprise of the scherzo-theme taken up in a graceful, bantering style.

11016

113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121

122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130

131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139

140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148

149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157

158 159 160 161 162

poco a poco decresc.

cresc. s'f.

III. Marcia funebre sulla morte d'un eroe. Andante maestoso. (♩ = 72.)

a) *p* *sempre molto sosten.* b)

cresc. *p dol.*

cresc. *sf* *f*

p *p* *cresc.*

dolente. *p* *pp* *f* *cresc.* *f*

11616

a) In contrast with most of the Master's sonatas, in which the internal psychological connection between the several movements is so marked that their regular succession cannot be interrupted without injury to the effect, this succession is entirely optional in Op. 28. In this particular it might well be called a (modernized) "Suite," no other unity besides that of key being apparent amid the rich and charming variety of its construction. For this reason, its four numbers may either be played each by itself, or in a different succession, — e. g., Dead March, Scherzo, Variations, Rondo, which might possibly be "more effective."

b) The lowest part in the right hand should be quitted to make way for the left on the third quarter, and similarly 4 and 8 measures further on.

c) Take care not to treat the two 16th - notes like the after-beat of a trill; they must be played thus:



Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt, featuring piano and violin parts. The score is in 2/4 time and includes various dynamics and articulations.

Violin Part:

- Measures 1-4: *ten.* (tutti), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano).
- Measures 5-8: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).
- Measures 9-12: *ten.* (tutti), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 13-16: *ap cresc.* (pianissimo crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 17-20: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 21-24: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 25-28: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 29-32: *1.* (first ending), *2.* (second ending), *sosten.* (sostenuto).

Piano Part:

- Measures 1-4: *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano).
- Measures 5-8: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).
- Measures 9-12: *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 13-16: *ap cresc.* (pianissimo crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 17-20: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 21-24: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 25-28: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 29-32: *1.* (first ending), *2.* (second ending), *sosten.* (sostenuto).

a) The change of fingers marked here facilitates the *crescendo* in the tremolo, which must keep strictly to the given number of notes and strive after the effect of a military roll on the drums; in fact, this whole movement is conceived in a distinctly orchestral spirit, and should therefore be felt and colored in its *re-*production like an orchestral piece.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics and markings:

- System 1:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, arpeggiated texture. The left hand has a simple bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible.
- System 2:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, arpeggiated texture. The left hand has a simple bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible.
- System 3:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, arpeggiated texture. The left hand has a simple bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible.
- System 4:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, arpeggiated texture. The left hand has a simple bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible.
- System 5:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a complex, arpeggiated texture. The left hand has a simple bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible.

The notation includes various markings such as *crec.*, *p*, *f*, *molte.*, and *pp*. The page number 11618 is visible in the bottom left corner.

sf cresc. ff f p

mf p

ten. cresc. f ff

f p cresc. p cresc.

p f mf dimin. sempre al pp

11615

a) This coda must by no means be treated like a "Bagatelle"! Both the ascending and descending passages contain the sum, so to speak, of all agonizing woes, concentrated to wellnigh convulsive expression; and in spite of the modulation to major are not to be conceived as a reconciliation— as if their spirit justified an immediate passage to the lively Finale-Improptu.

IV. Rondo.

Allegro. ($\text{♩} = 116.$)

M.T.

a) Here the Theme proper lies in the lower part; hence the left hand must play somewhat louder than the right, which, though playing the same tones, reverses their order, whereby their melodious connection is dissolved, and their significance reduced to that of a mere figurate accompaniment.

b) Though extremely few expression-marks occur in the original, the material invites so great a variety of shading that we have felt justified in making numerous additions in this regard, in order to prevent the player from falling into an indiscriminating "reading-off" or "rattling-off," such as many self-appointed guardians of the classics still unhappily declare to be canonical.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece includes a trill (Tr.), a sextuplet (S.T.), and a repeat sign (R.). Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs.

a) The marking as a sextuplet in the original is doubtless an oversight, and likewise contradicts the twice-repeated marking as a double triplet in analogous passages (20 and 18 measures before the close). A δ over sixteenth-notes indicates one triplet of eighths, not two of sixteenths.

11618

a) Variety is the spice of life. For the repetition of the first subject we have proposed a shading different from that first employed; the player may adopt whichever he pleases. The main point is, to add event, to shade -- to lead life, animation and movement to the performance. The omission of expression-marks on the composer's part is to be regarded simply as a permission for individual freedom of interpretation.

S.T.H.
our trip

pp *crec.* *f* *pp*

f *p* *p* *espr.* *p*

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

crec. *p subito.*

M.T.

a) This C-minor Episode may be compared, in its character and in the energetic manner of expression suited to it, with the A-minor Episode in the Rondo of Op. 53, or (to quote an example in grander style) with the G-minor Episode in the Finale of the Sinfonia eroica. The fingering, approved by experience, though it may appear peculiar at a first reading, is more reliable than the 3 1 4 1 4 2 after the Clementi-Hummel method, which latter is wanting in regularly recurring points of support.

b) The fingering for passages in broken thirds in *legato* may also be copied from that for simultaneous thirds in *staccato* (comp. Note b on Page 224); thus: 4 2 4 1 4 2 4 1, etc.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *marc.*, *f*, *sf*, and *leggiero*. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece ends with a 'S.T. I.' marking and a 'leggiero' instruction.

- a) In *staccato* octave-passages it is best to use the fifth finger instead of the fourth on the black keys as well, to secure uniformity in the position of the hand (and also in the actual down-stroke).

Musical score for piano, measures 237-242. The score is in B-flat major, 3/4 time. It features a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained chords or slower-moving lines in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *sf*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. Performance instructions like *Cresc.*, *Cresc.*, *Cresc.*, *decresc.*, and *Coda* are present. Fingerings and articulation marks are also indicated.

a) To get the *sforzato* effect, which should be strongly marked, a break is necessary, i.e. the finger concerned must be lifted independently.

b) It is needless to say how un-Beethovenish it would be to couple the *diminuendo* with the slightest *ritardando*. Even an acceleration of the closing measures would be more allowable.

SONATA.

(Sonata quasi una Fantasia.)
Op. 27, No 1.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Andante. (♩ = 84)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

13.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 13 measures. It begins with a piano (pp) dynamic. The first measure is marked with 'M.T.' (Main Theme). The score includes various dynamic markings: pp, p, f, and cresc. (crescendo). There are also trills and slurs throughout the piece. The notation is in a standard musical format with a grand staff (treble and bass clef).

a) All nuances which we have indicated in this composition by $\ll$ or $\gg$, must be executed with great discretion.

b) Through this whole division bring out the highest part in *legato*, playing the other parts somewhat *staccato*.

c) $\ll$ $\gg$ applies only to the figure in 16th-notes, and not to the lowest part too, which is to be executed *piano*.

d) Begin all these trills on the principal note.

11116

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The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a *pp* dynamic. The second system continues the introduction. The third system includes dynamics *cresc.*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *p*. The fourth system includes *cresc.*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *p*. The fifth system is marked **Allegro. (♩ = 84.)** and **S.T. II.**, featuring a tempo change and a key signature change to D major. It includes dynamics *f*, *p*, and *f*, and is marked with fingerings and articulations. The sixth system continues the *Allegro* section with dynamics *cresc.* and *p*.

11616

a) Attack the *Allegro*, pausing only long enough to completely fill out the last measure in the *Andante* with the *auftakt* of the *Allegro*.

b) Carefully observe the abrupt *piano's* in this *Allegro*.



Tempo I.

M.T.



pp cresc. f decresc. p

pp cresc. f decresc. p Coda. pp

pp decresc. pp *attacca subito l'Allegro.*

Allegro molto e vivace. (♩ = 100.)

M.T.

a) p

p

sempre p

1. 2. p p

11616

a) For the conception and performance of this *Scherzo* it is important to know, that its two-measure rhythms have their main accent in measures 2, 4, 6, etc., and not in meas. 1, 3, 5, etc., the first measure of the movement thus forming an *auffahrt*, so to speak, supposing the whole to be in $\frac{3}{4}$ time:

This is incontrovertibly demonstrated by the transition from the principal subject to the Trio, and vice versa.

1. 2. Trlo. *p*

cresc.

pp *decrease.* *p*

pp *cresc.* *p* *M. T.*

11616

a) Bring on this *crescendo* very gradually.

b) Begin the trill on the principal note.

sempre legato.

f *p*

sempre staccato.

sim. *sempre piano.* *f*

p

a) cresc.

Coda.

ff *b)* *f*

11618

a) As on Page 242. b) Do not retard.

attacca subito l'Adagio.

Adagio con espressione. (♩ = 66)

The musical score is for a piece in 4/4 time, key of E-flat major (three flats). The tempo is Adagio con espressione, with a metronome marking of 66 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems, with the first system starting at measure 11616. The piano accompaniment and vocal line are both present. The piano part includes various dynamics (p, cresc., fp, decresc., pp, f, poco rit.) and articulations (accents, slurs). The vocal line includes various dynamics (p, cresc., f, decresc., pp, f, cresc.) and articulations (accents, slurs). The score is divided into systems, with the first system starting at measure 11616. The tempo is marked 'Adagio con espressione' and the tempo is 66 beats per minute.

- a) Throughout the *Adagio* (even at a *cresc.*, *f*, or *ff*) the accompaniment must be suitably subordinated to the melody in the soprano.
 b) These signs apply only to the two parts which are treated melodically, the accompanying *Ab*'s remain *piano* throughout.



Allegro vivace. (♩. 126)

a) These notes marked > are, of course, not to be roughly accented, but must be made noticeable as the initial notes of their respective figures.

b)

c) With a comma, we indicate places at which the player, without being guided by external intimations on the composer's part, must noticeably mark the beginning of a new rhythmic section. This is effected by playing the close of the preceding section with slightly diminished force, and beginning the new one with a certain stress

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a strong *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The second system includes a trill (Tr.) and a change to *f* (forte). The third system features a series of *p* (piano) and *f* markings, with a section marked 'S.T.' (Sotto Voce). The fourth system continues with *p* and *f* dynamics. The fifth system includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) section followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) section and a *cresc.* (crescendo) section. The sixth system begins with *pre legato.* and includes a *cresc.* section. The notation is dense with many notes, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various fingerings are indicated throughout.

a) This *sf* signifies chiefly, to be sure, that the single eighth-note in question is to be sharply accented; but at the same time that the entire figure is enhanced in power, so that its second eighth-note should be taken about *mf*, while the actual *piano* (as the sign *p* set by the composer sufficiently proves) returns only with the next two eighth-notes.

The musical score is written for Clarinet in Treble Clef (Cl. T.) and consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings (1-5, 2-3, 4-5) and breath marks. The second system continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill marked 'R.'. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings (1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 4-4). The fourth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings (1-2, 2-1, 3-2, 1-3, 1-2, 1-3). The fifth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill marked 'M. T.'. The sixth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill marked 'M. T.'. The score also includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill marked 'M. T.'. The score is numbered 15615 in the bottom left corner.

a) Begin the trill on the principal note.

b) Other editions (even the new Breitkopf and Härtel) give this bass figure thus:  doubtless owing to some oversight.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- System 2:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- System 3:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- System 4:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- System 5:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- System 6:** Treble staff has *sf* markings. Bass staff has *sf* markings. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*.

The notation also includes various articulations such as accents, slurs, and phrasing marks. The piece concludes with a *cresc.* marking in the final system.

M. T.

credo. *p* *credo.*

f *sf* *p* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

f *tr.* *marc.* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *Tr.*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *a) sf*

11616

a) As on Page 246, a).

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music. The first system begins with a *f* dynamic and includes a triplet in the bass. The second system is marked *Coda.* The third system includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet in the bass. The fourth system includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet in the bass. The fifth system includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet in the bass. The sixth system includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet in the bass. The score concludes with a *Coda.* section and a final section marked *Tempo I.*

a) These *f*'s apply to the soprano and bass alike; in the latter, however, not simply to the first 16th-note of each measure, but necessarily to the second as well, because these notes form a series in contrary progression to the soprano, which series reaches its climax in the dotted quarter-note *A*^b.

b) As on page 244, b).

[illegible]

Presto. (♩ = 66.)

The first system of the musical score is for the first movement, 'Presto. (♩ = 66.)'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. A crescendo marking *poco cresc.* appears over the middle of the system, and the system concludes with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The lower staff is in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, also with fingerings indicated. The system ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic.

11016

ff

11010

b) As on Page 245, (a).

Sonata quasi una Fantasia.

To Countess JULIA GUICCIARDI.

Op. 27, No. 2.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

I. Adagio sostenuto. ($\text{♩} = 52$)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

*sempre pp e con sordini.**una corda.*

14.

a) It is evident that the highest part, as the melody, requires a firmer touch than the accompanying triplet-figure; and the first note in the latter must never produce the effect of a doubling of the melody in the lower octave.

b) A more frequent use of the pedal than is marked by the editor, and limited here to the most essential passages, is allowable; it is not advisable, however, to take the original directions *sempre senza sordini* (i.e. without dampers) too literally.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- System 1: No specific markings.
- System 2: *una corda.* (written in the right hand).
- System 3: *pp* (written in the right hand).
- System 4: *marcato, ma sempre p* (written above the right hand).
- System 5: *cresc.* (written in the right hand), *dimin.* (written in the right hand), *- p una corda.* (written in the right hand).
- System 6: *pp* (written in the right hand), *il basso sempre ten.* (written below the left hand).

11817

a) The player must guard against carrying his hand back with over-anxious haste. For, in any event, a strict pedantic observance of time is out of place in this period, which has rather the character of an improvisation.

piu p
pp
sempre legatissimo.
una corda. mare.
dimin.
slentando.
pp
ppp
attaca subito il seguente.

11617

a) The notes with a dash above them may properly be dwelt upon in such a way as to give them the effect of suspensions, e. g., : in fact, a utilization of the inner parts, in accordance with the laws of euphony and the course of the modulation, is recommended throughout the piece.

II. Allegretto. ^{a)} (d. 1 66.)

The musical score is for a piece in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The first system has dynamics *p* and *pp*. The second system has *mf* and *p*. The third system has *cresc.*, *sf*, *p*, and *mf*. The fourth system has *p*, *dolce*, *cresc.*, and *sf*. The fifth system has *f*, *fp*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *fp*, *sf*, and *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

11617

a) *Allegretto* means *poco allegro*. The movement should not exceed a moderate minuet-tempo, in this point precisely resembling the analogous movements in the Sonatas Op. 2, Nos 1 and 2; Op. 10, No 2; Op. 14, No 1, not to speak of later ones. This anti-Scherzo is, indeed, a lyrical Intermezzo between two tragical Nocturnes. Franz Liszt's clever *mot*: "*Une fleur entre deux abîmes*" (a flower betwixt two abysses) gives the key to the true interpretation.

b) Special care must be bestowed on the twofold task of the right hand — a songful leading of the melody, with a light and graceful *staccato* in the second part, which latter combines with the left-hand part as a third factor.

a) A very common amateurish error – which, we regret to say, is countenanced here and in other places by Herr Lebert's otherwise so meritorious edition – is the notion that a closer *legato* is obtainable, in descending octave-passages, by a change of fingers. Precisely the opposite effect is produced by the following manipulation: ; the higher part, the one most strongly affecting the ear, suffers a most sensible interruption. A slight muscular stretching of the palm of the hand, which is no harder to learn than shifting on a stringed instrument, will amply fulfil all requirements.

b) An undelayed attack (of the Finale) is quite as indispensable to the general effect as in the two reprises preceding.

III. Presto agitato. ($\text{♩} = 88$.)

a) M.T. b)

11617

a) This passage, up to the abrupt stroke on the fourth beat in measure 2, must be played with almost ethereal lightness in the very smoothest *piano*, and (if only for the sake of distinctness) as little *legato* as is in any way compatible with the great rapidity of the movement.

b) The second stroke has only the significance of an echo, the repercussion of the first. In measure 8 it is different, owing to its leading over to new matter.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The first system is marked *S.T. espress.* and *p*. The second system has *cresc. - poco* and *a poco*. The third system has *f* and *f*. The fourth system has *f* and *f*. The fifth system has *ff* and *cresc.*. The sixth system has *ff* and *cresc.*. The score ends with a trill and a fermata.

a) This grace is written out in conformity with its undeviating mode of execution. Avoid a repeated accentuation of the lowest bass note; an accent is needful only on its first entrance.

b) The rapid movement, conjoined with required exertion of strength, hardly admits of a longer trill

than: (or).

11617

a) The literal execution is:



b) The repetition prescribed here according to custom impresses us as a chilling tautology.

c) This movement-figure, like the similar one in the right hand 4 measures further on, must be played entirely without accentuation; only in the principal modulations, e.g., the transition from F#-minor to G-major and back, individual characteristic intervals may be slightly emphasized. On the other hand, a transformation of the figures into an indistinct tremolo would, of course, be wholly out of place.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble staff playing a continuous sixteenth-note pattern and a bass staff with a melody. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *espress.*, and *ten.*. The second system continues the patterns, with markings for *cresc.*, *fp*, *pp*, *espress.*, and *ten.*. The third system features *ten.*, *cresc. -*, and *sf.*. The fourth system includes *f*, *dimin.*, *sf*, *cresc. -*, and *f*. The fifth system is marked *cantabile.* and *p tranquillo.*, with a *fp* marking in the bass. The sixth system concludes with *un poco più animato.* and *cresc. -*.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords with triplets of eighth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo is marked *tranquillo*.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some triplets. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *sf* (sforzando), and *p*. The tempo is marked *rit* (ritardando) and *molto tranquillo. M.T.* (Molto Tranquillo, Moderato Tranquillo). There are also markings for *ten.* (tension) and *una corda*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment remains. Dynamics include *sf p* and *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features more complex chordal textures. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *sf p* and *sf f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some triplets. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *dimin.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also markings for *ten.* (tension) and *lunga.* (lunga).

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some triplets. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. The tempo is marked *lunga.*

S.T.

p espress.

cresc.

sf

ten.

11617

267

267

p *cresc.*

ten. *ff* *f* *f* *f*

Cl. T.I. *f* *p* *p* *p*

simile. *p cresc.* *f* *f*

simile. *f* *p cresc.* *f* *p*

più tranquillo. *cresc.* *decrese.* *p* *Cl. T.H.*

a) In the analogous passage in the first division, this period embraces 4 measures, whereas it has but 3 here. There is no reason why either should be altered for the sake of symmetry of pattern. Both are good, and greater brevity and conciseness in form are aesthetically justified in repetitions.



a) This second hold (*pause*) may be sustained longer than the preceding. Further, a slight rest must intervene (for acoustic reasons, apart from æsthetic ones) before the réentrée of the first subject, as is indicated by a $\circ$ over the bar.

pp
p *espress., ma non troppo appassionato.*

dolente.
ten.

ten.
cresc. agitato.

vigoroso.

piu f

a) There is no irreverence, even to the letter of the composer's work, in enhancing — in analogy with the D-minor Sonata Op. 31 №2 — the accent marked on the fourth beat by a chord struck with the left hand.

11617



Tempo I, ma tranquillo.



a) The editor performs this cadenza with the following rhythmic divisions, the required *ritardando* then resulting as a matter of course:



b) *Adagio*: twice as slow as the *Presto* - movement, but not slower.

c) Avoid a *crescendo* in the preceding measures; the *forte* must enter with instantaneous abruptness, giving us a reproduction of the principal divisions in miniature - the deep melancholy of the *Adagio*, the wild desperation of the *Finale*.

SONATA.

To JOSEPH, Edler von SONNENFELS.

Op. 28.

Abbreviations: M. T., signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D.G., Development-group;
R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Allegro. (♩ : 69.)

(92.1)

15.

p

sf

cresc.

Ep.

sf

decresc.

59

Allegro

p *pp* *poco cresc.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *sf* *ten.* *sf* *ten.* *p*

11818

The musical score is written for piano and includes the following elements:

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *sf* and *cresc.*
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *sf*.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has triplets and *sf* markings. The bass staff has *ten.* markings.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has *sf*, *decresc.*, and *p* markings. The bass staff has *sf* and *ten.* markings. A *Cl. T.* marking is present above the treble staff.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has *sf* and *decresc.* markings. The bass staff has *sf* and *decresc.* markings. A *pp* marking is present at the end of the system.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has *sf* and *decresc.* markings. The bass staff has *sf* and *decresc.* markings. A *pp* marking is present at the end of the system.

Handwritten annotations include "Rezzo" above the treble staff in the fifth system and "b35" below the treble staff in the fourth system.

274

sf *p*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

sf

p

cresc. *legato.*

11610

a) Throughout the whole measure still *forte*, then abruptly *piano*.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics include *p*, *ff*, *sf*, *f*, *sfz*, *p*, and *pp*. Performance instructions include *pochettino*, *più rit.*, and *Adagio*. The score is marked with *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, *6*, *7*, *8*, *9*, *10*, *11*, *12*, *13*, *14*, *15*, *16*, *17*, *18*, *19*, *20*, *21*, *22*, *23*, *24*, *25*, *26*, *27*, *28*, *29*, *30*, *31*, *32*, *33*, *34*, *35*, *36*, *37*, *38*, *39*, *40*, *41*, *42*, *43*, *44*, *45*, *46*, *47*, *48*, *49*, *50*, *51*, *52*, *53*, *54*, *55*, *56*, *57*, *58*, *59*, *60*, *61*, *62*, *63*, *64*, *65*, *66*, *67*, *68*, *69*, *70*, *71*, *72*, *73*, *74*, *75*, *76*, *77*, *78*, *79*, *80*, *81*, *82*, *83*, *84*, *85*, *86*, *87*, *88*, *89*, *90*, *91*, *92*, *93*, *94*, *95*, *96*, *97*, *98*, *99*, *100*.

- a) These *sf*'s are to be gradually intensified, and with them the tone-power in general.
b) We consider this *sf*, which we have inserted in this measure in conformity with older editions, more correct than the *piano* in the new Breitkopf and Härtel edition, with which *piano* the *sf*'s (also in the Br. and H.ed.) set next the bass in the two following measures can, in particular, not be reconciled.
c) Continue only after a rather prolonged pause.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features rapid sixteenth-note passages with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, *cresc.*, and *sf*.
- System 2:** Features a *decresc.* (decrescendo) in the right hand, followed by a *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) section. A section labeled "S. T." (Solo Tenor) begins. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *poco cresc.*.
- System 3:** Continues the *p* and *pp* section. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *p*.
- System 4:** Features a *cresc.* (crescendo) in the right hand. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *p*.
- System 5:** Continues the *p* (piano) section. Dynamics include *cresc.*.
- System 6:** Concludes the piece with a final cadence. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *ten.* (tenuto) are used throughout. Performance instructions include *creso.* (crescendo) and *decreso.* (decrescendo). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a few notes in the left hand.

Cl. T.

p

cresc. *f* *decresc.* *f*

Coda. *pp*

cresc. *sf* *sf*

poco ritard. *decresc.* *p* *pp*

a) As on page 275, a).

11618

a) M.T.

p *cresc.* *p*

sempre staccato.

cresc. *p cresc.*

p cresc. *cresc.*

p *f* *cresc.*

p *f*

p *f*

cresc. *f* *p* *S.T. Trio.*

11618

a) To obtain the required *legato*, change here (and in similar places) at the last moment the finger on the highest note, after holding the two lowest notes as long as possible.

116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124

p *f* *cresc.* *decresc.* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *cresc.* *decresc.* *Tempo I.* *M. T.*

p *cresc.* - *p*
sempre staccato

cresc. - *p* *cresc.* -

p *Or.* *cresc.* -

cresc.

cresc.

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

11618

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano).
- System 2:** Continues the complex texture. Dynamics include *sf* and *cresc.* (crescendo). The instruction *sempre stacc.* (always staccato) is written below the bass staff.
- System 3:** Features a more melodic line in the right hand with some chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p*.
- System 4:** Features a dense texture with many beamed notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*
- System 5:** Continues the dense texture. Dynamics include *sf*.
- System 6:** The final system, featuring a melodic line in the right hand. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dim.* (diminuendo).



1161*

a) Make a slight pause. b) As before. c)



Allegro vivace. ($\frac{1}{2}$, 98.)

Allegro vivace. ($\frac{1}{2}$, 98.)

11618

a) In the original, the slur in this figure reaches each time only over the two eighth-notes.

l'n pochettissimo meno mosso. (♩ = 88.)



La seconda parte una volta.



Scherzo Da Capo.

Rondo.

Allegro, ma non troppo. (♩ = 84.)



11018

a) With a comma we indicate a rhythmic section, which the player should mark.

15

16

17 *molto legato.*

18

19

20

21 *cresc.*

22

23

24

25

26

27

28 S.T.I.

a) In these and the similar figures either the first note only, or with it the two following, should be held down till the end of the figure, but without heaviness of touch.

27 m.f. 30 p p

33 m.p. p

36 37 f 38 sf cresc. 39 f 40

41 f 42 43 f 44

45 46 47

48 49 50 M.T. 51 52 p

11618

a) These four notes in the lower part should be played, in contrast to the *piano* in the right hand, *mezzo piano*, i. e., with a power intermediate between *p* and *mf*: for here they take the leading part.

53 54 55 56

57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64

65 66 67 68 69

S.T. II.

70 71 72

73 74 75 76 77

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 78-108. The score is written in treble and bass staves, featuring complex chordal textures and melodic lines. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is indicated by *pp* (pianissimo) and *legato*. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *legato*, *crese*, *ff*, and *sf*. The measures are numbered 78 through 108. The notation includes many accidentals, ties, and slurs, indicating a highly technical and expressive piece.

Measures 78-83: *pp*, *legato*. Measures 84-89: *pp*, *legato*. Measures 90-95: *crese*, *ff*. Measures 96-100: *ff*. Measures 101-104: *sf*. Measures 105-108: *sf*, *legato*.

107 110 111 *ff* *M.T.* *p*

113 114 *p* 115 116 117 118

119 120 121 122 123 134 125

126 127 128 *p* *molto legato* 129 130 *Fp.*

131 132 *cresc.* 134

135 136 137 138 *S.T.I.*

139 140 141 142 143 *p*

Handwritten annotations: 183, 184, 185, *ff* 186.

Handwritten annotations: 187, *p*, 188, *decrease*, 189, 190, *pp*, 191.

Più Allegro. (♩ = 100.)

Handwritten annotations: 193, *sempre legato. cresc.*, *poco V. poco sin al Fine.*, 195.

Handwritten annotations: 196, 197, 198.

Handwritten annotations: 199, 200, 201.

il basso sempre staccato.

Handwritten annotations: 202, *f*, 203, *f*.

Handwritten annotations: 204, *ff*, 205, *ff*, 206.

SONATA.

Op. 31, No 1.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development-group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 138.)

L. van BEETHOVEN.

16.

p
M. T.

p

f

p

f

p

f

legato. cresc. -

legato.

Musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *al.*, *ff*, *f*, *p*, and *S.T.* Fingerings and articulations are indicated with numbers and dots. The score concludes with a repeat sign and a final measure marked 11619.

a) Proceed only after a pause.

marcato il canto.

poco cresc.

cresc.

pp

f

M. T.

D.G.

p

11619

a) Duty sustain the quarter-note, but do not slur it over to the following eighth-note; similarly in the next measure and in the reprise to come.

b) Bring out the highest part with due prominence, somewhat subordinating the *legato* bass; while the inner parts, to be played slightly *staccato*, should be still more subdued.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *legato*. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a trill exercise marked 11619.

a) Play the trill without after-beat, and begin it on the principal note.

b) As above.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a *cresc.* marking. The second system features a grand staff with *ff* and *f* dynamics, and a *or 4* instruction. The third system continues with *f* dynamics and includes a *Tr.* (trill) marking. The fourth system shows a transition from *f* to *p* and includes a *(P)* marking. The fifth system features a *una corda.* instruction and *pp* dynamics. The sixth system includes a *tutte le corde.* instruction, *ppp* dynamics, and a *ff a tempo. M. T.* instruction.

Dynamics include *cresc.*, *ff*, *f*, *p*, *(P)*, *pp*, and *ppp*. Performance instructions include *una corda.*, *tutte le corde.*, and *ff a tempo. M. T.*.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece includes a section marked "marcato." and a section marked "Coda." The page number 300 is in the top left corner.

The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a marcato marking. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a "poco cres." marking. The fourth system includes a "Cresc." marking. The fifth system includes a "C.T." marking and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a "Coda." marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

legato.
legato.
cresc. - - - al - - -
una corda.
pp
sempre pp
cresc.
tutte le corde.
un poco.
pp
ff
1
p

a) *M.T.* *P*

cresc.

p *leggiero.*

leggieramente. *pp*

p *leggieramente.*

a) Slightly emphasize the melody-part throughout.

b) In this accompaniment-figure every first note, which contains the real bass, is to be proportionately somewhat more accented than the following ones.

c) d)

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *poco rit.*, *dimin.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *dim. e rit.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

a) The middle part subdued; similarly, in the next two measures, both inner parts, the lower then even more than the higher.

b) Trill without a special after-beat, as the *f* in the following cadence forms an after-beat. The tones marked > in the cadence must be brought out, though without roughly accenting them, as the initial notes of their respective figures.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *pp* (pianissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). Performance instructions include *a tempo*, *cresc.* (crescendo), *dimin.* (diminuendo), *poco rit.* (poco ritardando), and *poco animato*. The score also features fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The notation is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

System 1: *p* (piano). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2: *cresc.* (crescendo). The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs.

System 3: *cresc.* (crescendo). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

System 4: *p* (piano). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

System 5: *cresc.* (crescendo). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

System 6: *dimin.* (diminuendo). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings (1-5) are indicated throughout. Dynamic markings include *sp* (sforzando) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking and a final chord.

System 1: Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings; bass clef has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. *sp* marking appears in the bass clef.

System 2: Similar rhythmic patterns continue. *sp* marking appears in the bass clef.

System 3: Continuation of the rhythmic texture. *sp* marking appears in the bass clef.

System 4: Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings; bass clef has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. *sp* marking appears in the bass clef.

System 5: Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings; bass clef has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. *sp* marking appears in the bass clef.

System 6: Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings; bass clef has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. *cresc.* marking appears in the bass clef. The system ends with a *poco rit.* marking and a final chord.

116 119

dimin. *cresc.* *ritard.* *Tempo I.*

a) *pp* *f* *cresc.*

b)

- a) Practise this and the following trills, which are to be played to 16th-notes in the other hand, at first according to the division here noted; but afterwards execute them independently of said 16th-notes, in sextuplets of 32^{ds}, like the former trills.
- b) As on page 302. b).

Musical score for piano, measures 308-317. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a complex piano accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *pp*, *p*, and *f*, and articulation markings like *poco rit.* and *rito.* The key signature has one sharp (F#).

a) As on page 303, a). b) As on page 303, b).

Musical score for piano, measures 309-316. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *pp*. Performance markings include *poco cresc.*, *Coda.*, and *pp poco rit.*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

a) Of these undecuplet-notes, the first 8 are to be played as ordinary 32^{ds}, the last 3 as a triplet of sixteenths.

b) | c)

11610

a tempo.

cresc.

f

dim.

p

pp

tranquillo.

sf

decreso.

p

cresc.

sf

p

calando.

pp

a)

b)

c)

- a)
- b) In these six measures the alternating melodies of the bass and soprano should be thrown into proper relief against the inner part, which (even at the *sf* in the right hand) must be kept well in the background.
- c) By no means hurry over these rests.

Rondo.

Allegretto. (♩. 80.)

311

M.T.
p

p

a. mp

p

mp

f

p

mp

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

11619

a) *mp* (*mezzo piano*, moderately soft) signifies a degree of power intermediate between *p* and *mf*.

b) In this accompaniment-figure, which is to be kept subordinate to the principal part, the first note (as the actual base tone) must still be played somewhat louder than the others.

[illegible]

a) Strike this *cs* short, and together with the melody and bass, letting the note *a* follow instantly and likewise *forte*, so that the *p* does not enter until the third beat.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *f dim.* (forte diminishing), *sf* (sforzando), *sp* (sotto piano), *legato sempre.* (legato always), and *D.G.* (Da Capo). The notation also includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The page number 313 is in the top right corner.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 and slurs. Dynamic markings include *p legato*, *cresc.*, *f*, *piu f*, *sf*, *sf cresc.*, *pp*, *sf*, *cresc.*, and *sempre legato*. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece concludes with the number 11610 at the bottom left.

Musical score for piano, featuring eight systems of staves. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It includes various dynamic markings such as *f*, *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.*, as well as performance instructions like "decrease" and "dim.". Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the score.

a) Somewhat emphasize the *staccato* note, but in general keep the accompaniment *pianissimo*.

The page contains five systems of musical notation, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

System 1: Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *pp*. Marking: S.T.

System 2: Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *dim.*, *pp*.

System 3: Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics: *sp*, *f*.

System 4: Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*.

System 5: Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*. Marking: *sempre legato.*

11610

sf *p* *Coda. tranquillo. (♩ = 78.)* *poco rallent.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p* *poco rit.* *cresc.* *Tempo I.* *p* *poco rit.* *Adagio. (♩ = 72.)* *poco rit.* *Tempo I.* *poco ritard.* *Adagio.* *cresc.*

a) Continue only after a fairly long pause.

b) Strike the notes in rapid succession, and with increasing power, from the lowest up to the melody-tone.

Presto. ($\text{♩} = 100.$)

Musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of dynamic markings including *p*, *f*, *fp*, *pp*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The right hand plays chords and arpeggiated figures, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure numbers 1 through 24 are indicated below the staves.

a) As on the preceding page at b), but louder throughout.

10019

PP

SONATA.

Op. 31, No 2.

Abbreviations: M. T. signifies Main Theme; S. T., Sub-Theme; Cl. T., Closing Theme; D. G., Development group; R., Return; Tr., Transition; Md. T., Mid-Theme; Ep., Episode.

L. van BEETHOVEN.

Largo. ($\text{♩} = 44.$) ($\text{♩} = 88.$) **Allegro.** ($\text{♩} = 108.$)

17. *pp* *a)* *Una corda* *b)* *Tutte corde.* *cresc.*

Adagio. **Largo.** **Allegro.**

c) *Una corda* *d)* *pp* *b)* *p* *cresc.* *sempre*

cresc. *sin.* *al.* *f* *tutte corde.*

e) *poco stringendo* *agitato.* *poco ritto.*

sf *cresc. al sf*

a) The arpeggio should be executed quietly, and ought not to abridge the duration of the highest note, as a half-note, in proportion in the following quarter-notes; play thus: 

b) After the hold make a very short rest.



d) After this hold a somewhat longer rest.

e) All nuances of tempo indicated by us should be executed very moderately and discreetly.

a tempo.

b) *p* c)

a) *ben marcato.*

m.d. *p* *m.s.*

poco a poco più f e più agitato. *m.s.*

f *m.s.* *f* *m.s.*

f *m.s.* *f* *m.s.*

f *m.s.* *f* *m.s.*

- a) Give due prominence to the principal motive in the base and the subsequent melody in the soprano.
- b) The changes in the apportionment of the notes between the two hands, indicated here and further on by *m. d.* and *m. s.*, are intended to insure as convenient and vigorous an execution as possible.
- c) Imperceptibly retard the tempo of these two *piano* measures.



a) As on page 320, a).

b) As on page 321, c).

11030

11680

p *sf dim.* *rallent.* *pp una corda.*

Largo.
M.T.

senza rigore del tempo, quasi Recitativo.
con espressione e semplice. tutte corde.

dim. poco sostenuto.

Allegro. *Adagio.* *Largo.*
poco rit. *p* *cresc.* *una corda.* *pp*

a) con espressione e semplice poco rit. *tutte corde.* *a) Allegro.* *p* *pp* *cresc.*

f *sempre cresc.* *f*

ff *f* *pp* *S.T.* *or 4 2*

poco cresc. *p* *poco*

cresc. *crescendo molto* *sin. al* *agitato.*

a) After the hold continue without further pause, but with a fresh attack

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and performance instructions. The notation includes various time signatures, key signatures, and articulation marks.

Key markings and dynamics visible in the score include:

- a tempo*, *poco riten.*, *a tempo*, *a tempo sf*, *poco stringendo*, *dim.*
- a tempo agitato*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *p*
- poco riten.*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*
- più cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *pesante*, *pp*, *una corda*
- ritard.*

The score is written for a piano, with multiple staves showing complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation includes various time signatures, key signatures, and articulation marks.

Adagio. (♩ = 60)

The musical score is for Chopin's Nocturne Op. 10, No. 3. It is in G major and 3/4 time. The tempo is Adagio, with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score is written for piano and right hand. It includes various musical notations such as fingerings, dynamics (p, mp, sf, cresc., Ep.), and articulation marks. The piece is characterized by its arpeggiated accompaniment and flowing melodic lines.

a) Arpeggiate from the lowermost note, not rapidly, and in such wise that the measure counts only from the entrance of the highest tone, about as follows:



b) *mp* (*mezzo piano*, moderately soft) signifies a degree of tone-power intermediate between *p* and *sf*.

c) d)

e) Execute all these figures in strict time, but delicately, with the stroke from the knuckle.

f) Bring out the highest part sonorously.

g) Doubtless not intended thus:



as the literal notation would make it sound, but:



The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction. The second staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction.
- System 2:** Labeled "S.T. a)". The first staff has a *p dolce.* (piano dolce) instruction. The second staff has a *cresc.* instruction. The third staff is labeled "b)" and has a *p* instruction.
- System 3:** The first staff has a *cresc.* instruction. The second staff has a *p* instruction. The third staff has a *pp* (pianissimo) instruction. The fourth staff has a *cresc.* instruction.
- System 4:** Labeled "M.T.". The first staff has a *sf* (sforzando) instruction. The second staff has a *decresc.* (decrescendo) instruction. The third staff has a *ritard. un pochettino. a tempo.* instruction. The fourth staff has a *p* instruction.
- System 5:** The first staff has a *mp* (mezzo-piano) instruction. The second staff has a *sf* instruction. The third staff has a *p cresc.* instruction. The fourth staff has a *p tranquillo.* instruction.

a) Gently emphasize the highest part, especially in contrast to the second part in the right hand.

b) Here the inner part should also be slightly emphasized, but still subordinate to the soprano; do not, however, transform the 16th-note *e* into a mere 32nd-note!

11820

una corda.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- System 1:** Starts with *una corda.* and *pp*. The right hand has a melodic line with a *pp* marking. The left hand has a complex, rapid figuration. Dynamics include *pp*, *poco cresc.*, and *dim.*
- System 2:** Continues the figuration. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.
- System 3:** Features the instruction *tutte le corde.* (all strings). Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.
- System 4:** Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, and *p*.
- System 5:** Includes the marking *Ep. 5* and *b)*. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 6:** Ends with *cresc.*

 The score is heavily annotated with fingerings and slurs, indicating a technically demanding piece.

11620

a) This figuration should be very discreetly subdued b) As on Page 327. f)

330

p *cresc.*

p *decresc.*

S.T.
a) *p dolce* *cresc.* *p*

Coda *cresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *P* *p*

ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕ

a) b) As on Page 328, a) & b).

11620

a) This run occupies the time of the third beat:



b) This inner part and the following soprano part should both receive equal stress, but without any harshness.



e) Carefully notice the tempo-mark; Beethoven did not desire an *Allegro*, far less an *Allegro molto vivace*, but an *Allegretto*, which, nevertheless, does not preclude a passionate interpretation.

f) Throughout the movement one should avoid such a rhythmical accentuation of this figure as would give the effect of 6 time:

16



g) Take special care not to play these and similar accompaniment-figures in the left hand too loud.

11620

a) Here, and in similar places where the principal motive is in the left hand, it must be duly brought out.

b)  Great care should be taken during the whole secondary subject that the tone-power of the right hand maintains its preponderance over that of the left.

più *fe poco string.*
a tempo
f dim.
p
 più *agitato.*
crenc.
f
a tempo. (1.1.)
sempre f
p
crenc.
p
crenc.
Tr.
crenc.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *sempre f* (always forte), and *crenc.* (crescendo). There are also tempo markings like *a tempo* and *più agitato.*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations like slurs and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

D. G.

p

f

dim.

p

f

rinfors.

a)

b)

c)

a) From here up to and including the first note of the eighth measure after this, the bass, with its development of the principal subject, should be rendered specially prominent.

b) Similarly, up to the first note of the eighth measure after this, bring out the soprano, which takes up the principal subject in inversion and contrary motion.

c) Bass as at a).

11620

a) Soprano for 16 measures as at b) on the preceding page.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Performance instructions such as *più agitato.* and *cresc.* are also present. The music is written in a complex, rhythmic style with many slurs and accents.

a This inner part must have due prominence alongside of the *sf*, which applies to the soprano.



Musical score for piano, measures 11820 to 11823. The score is in G major, 2/4 time. It features a complex piano accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a melodic line in the right hand. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, *p*, and *decresc.* Performance instructions include *più f e poco stringendo.*, *a) S.T.*, *sempre*, and *sempre più f e poco stringendo.*

a tempo. *f* *dim.* *p* *più agitato.* *cresc.*

a tempo. *CLT* *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

Coda. *p* *cresc.* *p*

Musical notation for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

Dynamics and performance instructions visible in the score include:

- CRESC.* (Crescendo)
- dim.* (Diminuendo)
- p* (Piano)
- pp* (Pianissimo)
- f* (Forte)
- a tempo*
- rit. un pochettino* (Ritardando a little)

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is written on grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The music includes various dynamics and performance markings:

- System 1:** Features markings for *cresc.*, *dim.*, *p cresc.*, and *f*. The bass line has a series of chords marked with a stylized 'x' and a dot.
- System 2:** Features markings for *p cresc.*, *dim.*, and *p cresc.*. The bass line continues with chords marked with a stylized 'x' and a dot.
- System 3:** Features markings for *f*, *p cresc.*, and *f*. The bass line has chords marked with a stylized 'x' and a dot.
- System 4:** Features markings for *ff* and *p poco stringendo*. The music becomes more complex with many beamed notes.
- System 5:** Features the marking *sin al fine.*. The music continues with beamed notes.
- System 6:** Features markings for *cresc.* and *p*. The music concludes with a final chord and a stylized 'x' and dot in the bass line.

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